The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 757

[B]AZAINE OUT

[C]uts His Way From Metz and Has the Road to Mezieres.

[Gre]at Excitement in the German Frontier Cities.

Account of Trochu's Sortie from Paris.

Later News From the Vicinity of Orleans.

[Soiss]ons Surrenders After a Determined Resistance.

Complete and Effective Army to be Sent From Tours.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Speci]al Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

What Bazaine Means.

[L]ONDON, Oct. 16.—A brother of Bazaine's [writes] to the Journal d'Amiens denying that [the G]eneral refuses to recognize the Republic, [or th]at he holds Metz for the Napoleonic dy[nasty]. He adds that Bazaine does not consid[er him]self a Marshal of the Empire but of [France].

The Sortie at Paris.

[Special to the World.]

[The] World's special gives the fol[lowi]ng account of the sortie at Paris: [T]h[e] attacked, led by the Gardes [Mob]ile, who behaved with valor and [bo]ldness, and the Germans, after a brief re[sistance], broke everywhere in confusion, [aban]doning their artillery and trains. There [was a] considerable force which re[tired] in better order as far as [Chev]ilter Piquet, nearly nine miles [so]uth of Paris. It was hotly pursued [by t]he Gardes of Brittany and of the Seine. It [atte]mpted a small stand at a chateau of that [place], but they were assaulted finally, and, af[ter a] brief engagement, compelled [to s]urrender at discretion. The French [capt]ured a great number of prisoners, [cann]on, flags, ambulances and commissary [store]s. There are now no Prussian siege [work]s occupied within four miles of the en[ceint]e of the walls of Paris.

Bazaine's Escape.

[T]he World's special at Ostend says Bazaine [ma]de a furious and overwhelming attack in [for]ce, marching by Ladon, Champ, and Me[tz], while another part of his [army] furiously assailed the Germans [at M]ond Kaiserville. The Germans were [bea]ten in both directions, their camps broken [up], and the main body forced into a disas[trous] retreat upon Pont-a-Mousson, where [the]y now are. Bazaine himself is at Thion[ville], reorganizing. He holds the line to [Mez]ieres and Harage. There is much alarm [at S]aarbrucken, Treves, and Forbach.

French Victories in the North.

[The] World's special at Boulogne says en[gag]ements have taken place within the last [thr]ee days at Chivessy, at Ecos Les Andelis, [an]d at Laferte Stanbis, in each of which [the] Germans were badly beaten. In the latter [en]gagement which occurred Thursday the [Ger]mans to the number of between 8,000 and [9,00]0 were attacked early in the morning by [a] force of 10,000 Gardes Mobile and troops [of] the line of the army of Loire. They [we]re badly cut and taken partially [by s]urprise, but fought with considerable de[ter]mination until taken in flank by the right [win]g of the French, when they sought [a] retreat through the town of [L]aferte. The inhabitants, aided by [a] small body of Franc-Tireurs, had barri[cad]ed the main streets, and the Germans were [ch]ecked. The French fell on them again, [cu]t their column in two, and captured and [di]spersed the whole force.

Peace Prospects.

LONDON, October 16.—The Prussian Em[ba]ssy here addressed itself to-day to the Eng[lish] government with a view to gain the co[-o]peration of Great Britain in efforts for peace. The English government is instructed [th]at Prussia is prepared to modify [se]riously her demand for a money indemnity [or] to abandon it altogether, that the neutrali[za]tion of Strasbourg will be accepted in lieu of this.

The demand of Prussia for the surrender of [the] French men-of-war has been abandoned [en]tirely, the German Government having sig[ni]fied its absolute determination not to per[mit] the transfer of any part of the French [fl]eet to the German flag. It is also [un]derstood that Russia insists upon [a E]uropean Congress, as preliminary [to] a treaty of peace; and that Prince Gortschakoff informed the Government at Berlin that, if the forts of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized, Russia will require an equivalent guarantee to be given to her on the Baltic and on the Polish line.

The Government of Hague has also presented a claim to be heard in the terms of settlement in the Congress of the Powers, and the Dutch note has received the approbation and support of the Russian Government.

Neu-Breisach.

The French made a sortie from Neu-Breisach yesterday morning under cover of a dense fog, but were driven back.

Prussians at Paris Being Reinforced.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Berlin telegraphs on the 14th that the armies investing Paris have been and still are receiving heavy reinforcements, composed of the Landwehr, of Guards-Haut at Strasbourg, the bulk of the newly formed 13th corps before Toul and the Baden division, which are marching by Troyes, and also the reserve of the troops formed in Silesia, and designated as the 15th corps, the number in all about 15,000.

The 14th corps under Gen. Worder is advancing from Upper Alsace against Rhone and the army supposed to be forming at Lyons.

The reported suffering of the troops before Paris from want of provisions is authoritively contradicted.

The chief of the staff of the 13th corps reports that formal siege operations have been commenced at Verdun and Soissons. Operations at Paris have been delayed by Bismarck's desire to prevent the shelling of the city, but is now expected to commence next week.

From Paris.

The Tribune's occasional correspondent, writing from Paris 11th, says the manifestations against the Government Saturday were made by less than 5,000 armed men. The official report that the National Guards were spontaneously opposed is incorrect. Orders were sent by the commandant to bring batteries to the Hotel de Ville, which in some cases were disobeyed, one commander replying that his men were equally divided on the election question and half of them would support Flourens' demand that elections should be held. Thousands of the National Guard are ignorant why they were called out. The Republicans accept the Government's decision against the election only because of dread of divisions before the enemy. They regard the mild display against citizens as a great mistake, and fear the Government is already committed to a continuous reactionary course.

The Reds will not cease agitating this question in their three papers and their columns. The Government does not suppress either, but the ablest opinion on the war question is decidedly against them. The real danger now is not from the Reds, but from the Government tolerating too much from the moderate Orleanists and other timid parties.

No dependence is to be placed on the reports about new artillery. The Government gives no information. The Debats, Temps, and Constitutionnel are pressing the question but get no answer.

Mistrust in the Government.

The Government creates a general alarm by its evident inactivity on important military matters, but otherwise shows resolution and energy enough, finally stating the October rente payments and taking possession of the markets. If the siege lasts a month longer the Government will be only a dealer in all articles except in food. Its popularity is plainly diminishing and mistrust is spreading.

Not one cheer followed Gambetta as he ascended in his balloon.

Private dispatches from Florence on the 15th say that Mazzini is free.

The Orleans Rout.

A special correspondent, writing from the army of the Loire on the 13th, says: Early on the morning of the 11th the Prussians attacked the French, and, thanks to their considerable artillery and superiority in numbers, drove the French steadily back into the town, till, at length, the retreat became a flight. They arrived early in the morning. Some reinforcements were moving outside the town a few miles, yet these troops remained [illegible]. The officers said they had no orders and went to the cafes and played cards. After they had breakfasted the men [illegible] lay asleep or drunk along the streets. As soon as the flying army began to pass, however, these men hastened to join the retreat. They tossed their guns away and broke them; and the whole of them passed through and crossed the bridge over the Loire. The Mobiles, however, stood out much longer and better, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quitted the field. The foreign legion fought very well, and were almost entirely destroyed; but those who fought best of all, and held the entrance to the town, were the Pontifical guards, who immortalized themselves in the field. The inhabitants were divided. A few wished the town defended, but by far the greater number insisted that no defense should be offered. Nevertheless, a barricade was being made at the entrance to Faubourg opposite to the enemy. This was defended by the Pontifical Zouaves, a foreign legion and some National Guards. It was this resistance which, no doubt, made the Prussians throw shells into the town. The railroad station was in flames, as well as some houses in the principal streets. The people were wounded in the middle of the streets by bursting projectiles, and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However, the town was quite empty of regular troops when the firing ceased, and every one who could command a conveyance of any kind was hurrying away.

LONDON, October 16.—No French blockaders have yet appeared off the mouth of the Elbe.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors as living contented under Prussian rule. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peasants are gathering their harvests, in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is treated as a conquered country and that the people cannot travel without a permit.

Austria on Mediation.

The Vienna Presse, official organ, regretting the failure of the attempt at mediation, declares that Austria, while she no longer offers her good offices, will be ready to employ them whenever their aid is solicited.

Burnside's Movements.

[Cable special to the Tribune.]

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 16th that Gen. Burnside has returned from his second visit to Paris, and gone to Brussels, whence he expects to go to Versailles again, and thence proceed to Tours if desired. He carried a suggestion from Bismarck looking to an armistice which he thought reasonable under present circumstances, but made no headway. The Paris Government are determined to continue the war.

Mr. Washburne means to remain at Paris.

Sheridan.

General Sheridan has left headquarters and gone to Brussels, a sign that the reduction of Paris is not imminent.

Paris not to be Shelled.

I learn from a good source that the city will not be shelled.

New Peace Proposition.

An American diplomatist in Paris, having Government relations with the Parisian Government, proposes that Lorraine and Alsace, with Luxembourg, go to Belgium, and their neutrality be guaranteed by the European powers. It is intimated that France will consent to this proposition.

French Advantages.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 15, P. M.—The Standard has a dispatch from Boulogne giving the news of the victory for Bazaine. The army of Loire is still 90,000 strong, and is an obstinate barrier to the Prussian advance in the South.

Garibaldi, at the head of the Irregulars, disarranges the Prussian plans.

The Franc-Tireurs are harrassing the Prussians as did the Uhlans the French at the outset of the war.

The Empress Interviewed.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A lady correspondent of the World to-day interviewed the Empress at Chiselhurst. She found her in excellent spirits and hopeful for the future of France. The Empress was cheered by the news to-day and confident the tide was turning.

From Havre.

Our correspondent at Havre writes on the 10th: I saw yesterday 14,000 Springfield muskets which arrived by the steamer Lafayette.

Destitution Imminent.

Our correspondent at Rouen, just from Germany, writes that horses are selling for almost nothing; that little hay is left in Normandy. The effect of the drouth of last summer upon the crops gives rise to the most anxious consideration for France and Germany. Only in less degree is that of food not only this winter, but all next year. Bismarck's picture of starvation in Paris after the capture applies to the whole of France and probably half of Europe. I am often told, "God knows what will become of us if America does not send us food in immense quantities," and in Germany, Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse, I was daily asked "what condition is America in to supply us with cereals during the next twelve months? We shall have to draw heavily on you."

A special dispatch from Tours says the news from Paris is most hopeful. The fire from Mont Valerien is terrific, preventing the planting of the siege guns of the Prussians. The shelling of St. Cloud was a great success. The destruction of that town was necessary to prevent the placing of Prussian batteries. A spirited combat under Ducrat accompanied the shelling. The Prussians were completely repulsed and abandoned their position and fell back to Versailles. New intrenchments have been made by the Parisians supporting and connecting the detached forts.

FROM FRANCE.

The Situation at Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—No additional official news has been received from Orleans. It is understood that the large forces are face to face near Ferte St. Aubin, and a general battle is imminent. The military authorities are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has been appointed to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges, with a brigade of the Garde Mobile attached. Gambetta, in a letter to General Cambriel, commanding in the Eastern departments, announces his appointment, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the General for a prompt and able support of the operations of Garibaldi.

The Troops at Tours.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The National Guards assembled in large numbers to-day before the Hotel de Ville and made a demonstration in favor of immediate action. They demanded arms, and asked to be led against the enemy. Minister Gambetta gives audience to no visitors at present, owing to the pressure of business in forwarding the military organization.

Esquiros has resigned the office of administration of affairs at Marseilles. It is understood that Gambetta will fill his place with a determined person, who will be able to repress internal disorders.

Le Favre, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, escaped from Paris on the 12th in a balloon, and has arrived here. He goes to Austria on a special mission from Jules Favre.

A balloon, with five sacks of mail matter from Paris, fell at Villenuve on Friday.

The Orleans Armies.

The government announces that the Prussians have retired from Beaugency toward Gaveres. A reconnoissance of Prussians in force was repulsed on Thursday, near Orleans, after a sharp skirmish. The enemy last night was in force six miles from Chateau Dun. They have burnt the villages of Vauze and Eivay.

The Vosges.

A dispatch from Belfort reports skirmishes in that vicinity with unimportant results. There was a fight yesterday near Colmar, between the Prussians and Franc-tireurs.

The National Guard of Boulogne have offered aid in defense of Amiens.

The Prussians in the department of Somme number about 10,000.

News received from Alulcoin states that the Prussian troops in that part of Normandy hastily returned to the neighborhood of Paris.

The Advance on Rouen.

The Prussians advancing on Rouen reached [illegible] Friday, and exchanged a few shots with the French outposts. Uhlans have occupied Les Andelys, within a few miles of Rouen.

LILLE, Oct. 15, via LONDON, Oct. 16.—Advices from the neighborhood of Rouen state that the Prussians to-day attacked the outposts near that city, but the French cavalry held their ground, losing only two killed and six wounded.

Keratry at Tours.

Keratry arrived in Tours to-day. He comes as commissioner from the government in Paris, and is in conference with Gambetta.

Paris From the 8th to the 12th.

TOURS, October 15.—The Journal Officiel has advices from Paris from the 8th to the 12th. Jules Favre was acting *ad interim* for Gambetta. The following diary of events in and around the city is given: On the 8th the garrison made a reconnoisance toward Bouty, Chateau D'Argentuil, Neuilly and Clamert.

On the 8th a demonstration was made by the National Guards in favor of Trochu and Favre, but against Cremieux. Favre addressed the people, saying his only care at present was to repulse the invaders. The next day numberless addresses were received from members of the National Guards approving of the postponement of the election for the Constituent Assembly, and condemning the demonstration made by men with arms in their hands.

Col. Sapia, commander of a battalion of the National Guards, having distributed cartridges among his men preparatory to marching on the Hotel de Ville, has been summoned before a court-martial. Proceedings were also commenced against Flourens, for alleged attempt at insurrection. Rochefort has written a letter to Flourens, advising moderation and the setting aside of political aspirations until the war is over.

Jules Favre publishes a letter praising the citizens of Belleville for patriotism and orderly conduct. A decree has been issued abolishing the caution system, one of the most odious restrictions of [illegible], which have deposited caution money with the previous Government will be reimbursed.

On the 11th the Mobile guards made a sudden attack on Malmaison and set fire to the place, after a combat in which a number of Prussians were killed. It has been arranged that each day three members of the Government will visit the forts and redoubts. All orders given for arms are being rapidly filled.

An Effective French Army to Be Formed.

TOURS, October 16.—The purpose of the government is to form an army for offensive purposes which, when it moves out of the city, shall be fully equipped and supported by an enormous force of artillery.

The Imperial Letters.

Among the letters found in the Tuilleries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition, and concludes with these words: "Believe me, you can't make successfully two *coup de etats* in one life." The manuscript of the novel found among the documents is in the hand-writing of the Emperor. The hero of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1868, and expatiates on the wonders of Napoleon's reign, the suppression of passports, the iron-clad navy, the embellishments of Paris, of the political prisoners, and the return of exiles.

Movements About Paris.

A report of the reconnoissance of the 8th claims that the Prussians were dislodged from Bondy, and that the Mobiles gained a victory on the plains of Naissy. It is reported that at Montrevil two Prussian guns have been dismounted by the fire from the forts.

The latest military dispatch, dated the 11th, says Trochu, on that day, visited the forts south and southwest of the city, and found all in a fine state of defense. From the batteries and Valerien and Mont Martre the cannonade is serious, and exchange a sharp fire with St. Cloud.

Dates from Paris to the 14th are received. The Prussians were driven from Boyneuf and Chatillon on the 13th by a heavy reconnoitering force from the city, supported by the guns of the forts. The destruction of the Chateau of St. Cloud is confirmed.

French Arms.

TOURS, Oct. 16.—The committee on armament announce that they have distributed over a million guns, and will soon have a million more. Gambetta has issued a circular requesting deputies or communes to get guns bought by committee or otherwise. They will necessarily put up the price.

The Journal of France says the government has trouble with some Prefects, owing to influences which should be immediately arrested.

The Archbishop of Tours has addressed the government here against the persecution of the clergy in some parts of France. News has been received from Bordeaux that an effigy of the Republic had been erected.

The Bishop of Angiers has issued a circular advising the religious communities in his diocese to subscribe to the departmental armament loan.

French Resistance.

The Decree to-day announces that the departments within one hundred and fifty kilometers of the enemy are under martial-law. Military chiefs are to make known the approach of the enemy, and prompt notice must be given of all their movements. Military chiefs will also immediately select and prepare places suitable to resist the advance of the enemy. Military commanders will have the right to make requisitions of persons or things, and will pay with the orders of the government. Military chiefs have the right to call out the national guards, and may send them to any place within their commands so long as the department is under martial law. The national guards must provide themselves with three days' food, which the State will pay for. The military chiefs of departments are personally responsible for the organization of the forces and preparations to resist the enemy.

A Rouen dispatch, under date of Friday night, says the Prussians were approaching. The National Guard were preparing to encounter them.

FROM GERMANY.

French Reports Contradicted.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16, via LONDON.—The reports of the French success before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of reconciling the courage of the people. The Prussians hold exactly the positions they occupied on the 19th of September. Two small skirmishes between the outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the week.

Capitulation of Soissons.

Soissons, after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces. A diary written by a Parisian, which has fallen into German hands, admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

Metz.

It is rumored that General Boyer has been sent to royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

General Fleury, after a visit to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, has gone to St. Petersburg.

Probabilities of a Bombardment.

[Herald Special.]

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—A number of guns and a quantity of valuable stores were captured at Soissons.

There are rumors that a difference of opinion prevails at the headquarters of Moltke favoring immediate bombardment, while Bismarck and the Crown Prince favor the slower process of seige and starvation, and agree that they have nothing to fear. They can spare one half of the investing army to break up attempted organization and besiege cities in other ports of the country.

FROM BELGIUM.

Paris Well Fixed.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondence of the Independence Belge thinks it is possible Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown thick around the enciente. Great quantities of heavy guns, stores and projectiles have been accumulated. Batteries of mitrailleurs are sweeping every approach to the city. He refers to the cold, wet wether which must scatter disease among the besiegers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dreadful Accident in England.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dreadful accident occurred at Mitchell shipyard, near New Castle-on-Tyne, yesterday afternoon. A large iron vessel, which was in course of construction, suddenly fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered thus far, and six others are visible, but not yet accessible. Besides the killed, at least thirty were seriously injured. The calamity created much excitement at New Castle.

Business Suspension.

Ridely, Son & Co., Liverpool merchants interested in American trade, have suspended.

Breech-Loaders for the English.

Messrs. Cardwell and Haycourt, members of Parliament for Oxford city, addressed their liberal constituents last evening. They announced that the English militia would be rapidly supplied with breech-loaders.

Mazzini.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Mazzini, the noted Republican agitator, has been excluded from amnesty.

Piacertini has been called to the Council vice Bonsecel.

Jacoby.

The detention of Jacoby aggrieves the German Democrats, who protest firmly that the North German Constitution will probably form a basis for the reconstruction of exports.

Death of M. Villimot.

M. Villimot, formerly editor of the Figaro and Tempe, died yesterday.

The Saturday Review thinks it must be admitted that an unconditional surrender is indispensable to the prevention of another war, hence the reasonableness of Prussian persistency.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The Emperor's autograph letter convokes the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Pesth, November 21st.

Return of Papal Zouaves.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The steamship India, of the Anchor Line, landed 290 Papal Zouaves at this port yesterday. They were taken aboard at Genoa. They will be cared for by the local committee till Wednesday next, when they will be sent to their homes. Most of them are Canadians.

Matters in Italy.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—A decree of Victor Emanuel establishes equity among Romans. The commander of the English squadron at Civita Vecchia, obeying home orders, has saluted the Italian flag.

Chinese Preparations for War.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Late advices from China show that preparations for war continue. The Chinese profess to believe that the French representatives exceeded their instructions in making peremptory demands, which must lead to war.

Spanish Slavery.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—A meeting in favor of the total and immediate abolition of slavery has been called.

The Spanish Cortes.

LISBON, Oct. 15.—The opening of the cortes took place to-day. The king announced a renewal of the diplomatic relations with Italy, and promises that neutrality shall be maintained in the present war.

An English Princess.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Parliament will probably be asked to settle thirty thousand pounds on Princess Louise, with an annuity of six thousand pounds.

The Accident.

Six dead bodies have been taken from the scene of the accident at the launch in New-Castle-on-the-Tyne.

The Scotia Aground.

[Cable Dispatch to the Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The steamer Scotia went aground on Saturday at Queenstown and had a narrow escape from disaster. The weather was clear and she had no pilot. A sudden fog coming up, her headway was stopped and she drifted out of the channel and grounded. Judkins was in command. Assistance was sent from Queenstown and got her afloat directly. Shortly after there was a gale, which would have wrecked her, if there had been any delay.

WASHINGTON.

Movement to Recover Confederate Moneys Said to Have Been Embezzled.

The Correspondence Between Cox and the President Still Withheld.

Rumor that Forney Will Enter the Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—If the statements of a certain Radical ring, which has just made known its existence here, are to be believed, it appears that at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox Court-house and the consequent overthrow of the Confederacy, or rather shortly subsequent to that period, a large sum of money, variously estimated at four to five millions of dollars, which was stored for safe-keeping in several out-of-the-way places in the South disappeared from the Confederate treasury and has not since been regained. The Confederate exchequer reverting to the United States as the legitimate spoil of war, it is urged by the ring in question that any moneys or property stolen from it after the declaration of peace could be recovered the same as if the theft had been perpetrated on the United States treasury. Accordingly, a few days since, a number of prominent Radicals from Texas, headed by a Radical member of Congress and the Collector of one of the largest ports in the State arrived in town, and on Saturday called on the Secretary of the Treasury to urge him to appoint a commissioner to proceed to their section of the country, and, acting on information and proof furnished by them, to seize on the property of various ex-Confederates and Democrats, who, they allege, stole it, and unreservedly confiscate it for the use of the Government. By this means, it was urged, a heavy blow could be inflicted on the Democratic power in that State, while at the same time the Government would only be regaining what was legitimately its own. A remark of Secretary Boutwell that he would appoint one of the Treasury agents now in Texas to look into the affair, somewhat disconcerted the ring, who, through their spokesman, the M. C., replied, that it would be extremely inadvisable to appoint a resident of the South to make an investigation, as he might have local prejudices, and by prematurely alarming the game defeat the object sought to be accomplished. They urged the appointment of a Northern man who would act promptly and unflinchingly, and not suffer himself to be wrought upon by misplaced sympathy. The Secretary, in turn, replied he would take the matter under advisement and give the committee his decision in a few days. It was also proposed by the ring, in case of the experiment of confiscation meeting with success in Texas, to try it in the adjoining States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, where they allege still other culprits of the same kind may be found.

THE RESIGNATION.

The correspondence relative to the retirement of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet was not made public, for the reason that the President's letter accepting the resignation has not reached General Cox, though the latter was informed yesterday, in a personal interview with the President, that it would be accepted in writing. The President personally assured him of his great regard, and to-day insisted that General Cox only left the Cabinet of his own volition and for reasons personal to himself. The politicians who have been instrumental in producing the resignation, however, do not take that view of it, while the fact transpires that charges in writing against Cox were laid before the President.

FORNEY.

A rumor is very current to-night that John W. Forney is to be made Secretary of the Interior. It is mentioned for what it is worth.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—So far as Governor Morton and the English mission is concerned, his friends here, who are in communication with him, assert that if there shall be a Democratic majority in the Indiana Legislature there will be another vacancy in the English mission, as Morton would in no event consent to resign his seat in the Senate if a Democrat could be elected to fill it, as now appears to be probable. Cabinet makers are looking about for another successor to Motley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Bond, on application of the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, that city having over twenty thousand inhabitants, has appointed managers of election for several positions, one representing the Republican party and the other the Reform party. These appointments are made under the Congressional act of July last, amendatory of the naturalization laws, and for other purposes. The election will take place in South Carolina on Wednesday.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Knox authorizes the following national banks to commence business: First National Bank of Ottowa, Kansas; Jacksonville National Bank of Illinois; Fayette National Bank, of Lexington, Kentucky; First National Bank of Decatur, Michigan; First National Bank of Watseka, Illinois.

The balance in the treasury—coin, $98,131,000; currency, $25,260,000; gold certificates, $12,386,000.

SHERIDAN ON THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—General Sheridan has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he says there is the same percentage of deserters and shirking from military duty in the German and French armies as there was in the United States army during the late civil war, and speaks of the fall of Paris as merely a question of time.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The National Lincoln Monument Association has appointed S. D. Williamson its general agent. The crowning figure is to be a colossal statue representing Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. The work will cost upwards of $200,000.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from the Different States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Oct. 15.—The official count of the Eighteenth Congressional district gives the Election to Sherwood, Dem., by twenty-one majority.

THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—The official returns of this State show that the State Legislature stands as follows: 36 Republicans, 9 Democrats and 9 people's candidates.

THE WEST.

Return of the Yale College Expedition—Important Scientific Discoveries in the Utah Mountains.

FORT BRIDGER, W. T., Oct. 15.—The Yale College scientific party, in charge of Prof. Marsh, returned here, yesterday, having spent the last six weeks in examining the geology of the Eastern Utah Mountains and the country between the Green and White rivers. This region was unexplored and proved of much scientific interest. An ancient lake basin was discovered, containing great numbers of extinct crocodiles, turtles, serpents and fish, with many remains of other tropical animals, most of which are new to science. Lieut. Mann and a detachment of the Thirteenth United States Infantry acted as escort to the expedition. The party are all well, and start to-morrow for Salt Lake City and California.

Conviction of a Murderer.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 15.—The trial of Wm. Gage for murder, by throwing a train off the track on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, near Lucas, Ohio, in May last, killing an unknown man and murdering two or three other persons, was concluded in the Richland Court of Common Pleas, before Judge G. W. Geddes, last night. This morning the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Gage will be sentenced to the penitentiary for life on Monday. John Sugdon, his partner in the crime, who turned State's evidence, will be brought to trial on Monday. It is thought he will plead guilty of manslaughter, and be sent to the penitentiary for ten years. The officers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad were untiring in their efforts to bring these villains to justice, and their success is gratifying to the entire traveling public.

The War in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—There has arrived from Spain a steamer with 3,000 troops. General Valmoedo reports an action at Melanaco, in which 100 insurgents were killed. The Spanish loss is not stated.

The blacks in Martinique revolted on the 24th inst., and burned five plantations and killed some whites. The revolt was suppressed. It was caused by the revolution in France.

Pardoned Fenians.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—United States Marshal Quimby received this morning pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners Starr, Mannix, and Thompson, and has forwarded them to the agent of the prison at Auburn. The prisoners will be set at liberty this evening.

GENERAL LEE.

The Funeral Obsequies at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, VA., Oct. 15.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. Lee took place to-day. The ceremonies were very impressive and imposing, and were witnessed by an immense crowd. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Pendleton. No sermon was preached, it having been the desire of Gen. Lee that none should be. The body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception.

The delegation appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to attend the funeral and to request that his remains be interred in Hollywood Cemetery, have left for Richmond. They received no positive assurance of the family of Lee that the request of the State would be granted, but it was more than probable it would be conceded at no distant day.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, eldest daughter of the General, arrived to-day from Detroit.

NEW YORK.

More Arms for France—City Politics—Yellow Fever—Cuban Matters—Doings of the American Tract Society, Etc., Etc.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The fears of yellow fever are now entirely dissipated. Three new cases have appeared at Governor's Island, but none have been discovered in this city.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Times to-day editorially denounced the members of the Republican General Committe, who last night overturned the project for an alliance with the Young Democracy, as slaves of Tammany, and calls for their expulsion from the party.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico has denounced President Grant's proclamation, and has been dissolved. The steamer Hornet was yesterday released to her owners by order of Judge Blatchford.

Attorney General Akerman has had a long consultation with Judge Woodruff and Marshal Sharp on the coming election.

YELLOW FEVER

[...] is dying. No new cases on Governor's Island since the 11th.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The French steamer St. Laurent, which sails Monday, already has aboard 60,000 rifles, as many revolvers, sabers and bayonets, and five million rounds of cartridges.

A man calling himself Jas. M. Robinson, alias W. H. Armstrong, of Russellville, Ky., and Lowdenville, Ohio, but really named Jefferson, has been arrested for purchasing goods on false pretences.

Chas. Daley, proprietor of a concert saloon, was arrested for selling $3,000 worth of counterfeit $2 national notes.

CRICKET.

In the game of cricket, at Philadelphia, a picked English eleven beat the Young Americans, with the loss of only one wicket in the second inning.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Rev. Drs. J. Colton Smith, Thomas Vermilye and Bishop Eastblenm, of Massachusetts, addressed a meeting in the interests of the American Tract Society, at the Church of Ascension this evening. The receipts of the society for the year have been $116,171 and the expenditures $10,000 more.

DAVID M. STONE,

editor of the Journal of Commerce, is likely to recover from the effects of his recent injuries by being thrown from a carriage.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A general meeting of all sections of the International Workingmen's Union this evening ratified the manifesto declaring against war between nations, and in favor of universal peace and fraternity.

THE PACIFIC.

Sinking of the Steamer Continental at Sea—Seven Passengers and One of the Crew Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The steamer Colorado, from Panama, put into San Diego, California, yesterday morning. She reports that the steamer Continental, from Mazatlan for San Francisco, sunk thirty miles off Cape St. Lucas on the 30th of September. Seven passengers and one of the crew were lost. The Continental left Mazatlan with a full complement of passengers, one hundred thousand dollars in treasure, seven hundred tons of salt, and a large mail of September 28th. She encountered a gale in the gulf. Her pumps worked twelve hours, but were of no avail. On the morning of the 30th the water reached the furnaces, putting out the fires. All hopes of saving the vessel were abandoned. Six boats loaded with people were shoved off. Seven passengers and the second cook refused to leave, and went down with the steamer. Two of the boats arrived at Cape St. Lucas on the evening of the 30th. On the next morning two other boats landed. The same evening the remainder of the boats landed near Cape St. Lucas. The following is a list of the lost: Emanuel Rubico, Mazatlan; Jos. Monas, San Luis Potosi; J. B. Little, Mr. Martinaze, and three Mexicans, unknown. The remainder of the passengers and a portion of the crew are on the steamer Colorado, and will be here Sunday next. The balance of the crew are on the boat Ascippe. The Continental's treasure and mails were all lost.

The Natchez Running Against the Lee's Time.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The steamboat Natchez left here at 6:11 o'clock this morning. She is running to beat the Lee's time to Natchez. She reached Baton Rouge 7 hours and 48 minutes, being 37 minutes ahead of the Lee's time, and passed Bayou Sara in 10 hours.

Deaths of yellow fever yesterday 6.

Death of the Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.—The Archbishop of Quebec died last night of dropsy of the heart, aged 73.

HORRIFYING.

A Kite Flying Urchin Drawn up by His Toy.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A very singular occurrence took place on Friday last, near Bridgeport, which puts a dangerous aspect on a boyish sport that has hitherto been considered quite a pastime. A lad named Willie Goodman, aged 10 years, residing on Columbia street, like every other boy in the kite-flying period of his existence, became ambitious to make a monster kite that should fly higher than any other that ever was made. Accordingly he made one with wings, such as may be seen in any toy-shop windows. It was built after the style of a "Japanese kite," and was fully six feet in length. The stout frame work was covered with paper in a very artistic manner, and a strong hempen cord was attached to the cross beams.

All things prepared, two companions "boosted" the artificial bird to the proper angle, and it flew into the air like a thing of life. It arose moderately at first, the wind taking it to the westward, but, having attained about two hundred feet, it came into an opposing current which drove it to the south with great velocity. The mammoth toy rose still higher and higher, the little aeronaut letting out the string which was nearly jerking him off his feet. As his kite went up, the boy's spirits went with it, and he continued paying out the line until, at length, an end was reached, but still the ravenous kite demanded more. Being arrested in its flight, it began to jerk and pull so savagely that the lad was compelled to tie the cord about his waist to prevent its slipping from his hands.

The ambitious boy had reached the height of success in aeronautics, and he gazed in rapture on the kite that looked a mere speck on the sky, fully a quarter of a mile away. For some moments it described semicircles in the air, occasionally jerking so hard as to nearly lift the boy. Soon it made a furious plunge, and rose again so rapidly as to lift the aerial navigator clear from the ground. Nor did he come down again immediately, but kept rising higher and higher, at the same time drifting in a southerly direction, until an altitude of seventy-five feet, or more, was reached. By clinging to the cord the lad was enabled to maintain an upright position, but he was unable to untie it, nor was such a course desirable, for while the cord was leading him to apparent destruction, it was the only immediate means of safety.

The scene was indescribably horrifying to the few who witnessed it. Perhaps five minutes elapsed in which the little fellow was dangling between heaven and earth, powerless to save himself and beyond the reach of assistance from others. Those below set up a cry of anguish, expecting every moment to see him dashed to fragments before their eyes. Finally, when the upper current seemed to have spent its strength, the kite began to descend. Fortunately the cord was strong and the boy was light. During both the ascent and descent, the kite kept drifting, and as it came down, Willie was brought in proximity to the roof of a small two-story house. He seized hold of the chimney which happened to be within his reach, and in a moment was safely anchored.

There was a shout of joy from the crowd below, and some of the number quickly procured a ladder, and reached the side of the little aeronaut. The cord that bound him was cut, and the kite, deprived of its ballast, careened again and again, until it finally reached the ground fully a mile away.

The boy uttered not a word, but still clung to the chimney and could not be persuaded that he was out of danger. He was forcibly torn from the bricks, and restored to his home. The result cannot be called a happy one as yet, for the little fellow is lying dangerously ill of brain fever, superinduced by fright.

The following advertisement is printed in a late issue of the London Times: "Education for Young Ladies in Kent. The Nun's House of Dickens' 'Edwin Drood,' established more than a century, offers a superior education, on the best modern system, in a salubrious climate. Terms, 30 to 50 guineas a year. Address [illegible]"

HART COUNTY FAIR.

Large Attendance of Stock-raisers—A Fine Display—Chuck-a-Luck—Riding—A Balloon—Music, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., Oct. 14.

The fair opened at this place on the 11th under very favorable circumstances, and continued four days. The attendance of visitors and stock-raisers was very large, and of the better classes of this section.

PROMINENT STOCK MEN

from several adjacent counties were present, with a goodly array of stock. Among them were the Edwardses, of Green; Frank Marshall, of the same county; Henry Smith, a veteran premium taker, from Warren; Willis M. Winlock and O. P. Sommers, of Barren; H. C. Jenkins, David Bethell, J. D. Vanmort & Bro., R. Brashear and R. E. Wilson, of Hardin. These gentlemen are not entirely rivals, but each has his specialty, and is not easily excelled.

THE RINGS

as a general thing were well filled, and the competition brisk and exciting. In one of the gentlemen's riding rings there were thirteen entries, and, as the judges were selected from the fair sex, the riders left nothing undone to appear to advantage. Of course the decision of the fair judges was quite as impartial as are most of their decisions, yet some of the contestants of the ring declared the prize was given to the handsomest, but not to the best, rider.

CHUCK-A-LUCK

was conducted in the Fair Grounds, in the old Kentucky style, and by permission (or rather license) of the Association until almost the last hour of the last day, when they arrested the dealer and made him disgorge his ill-gotten gains. The only chuckle was that of the dice and the dealer, until the law laid its hands on him, and then the losers chuckled.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION

was very grand, and of its kind the finest we ever witnessed. The aeronaut, J. W. Hayden, made two ascensions, and, contrary to the crowd's expectations, alighted without damage to himself or balloon.

THE SHEEP DISPLAY

was very fine and could not be beaten in the State. Henry Smith, of Warren, received the premium on long-wool sheep, and J. H. Newland, of Barren, on short wool.

THE HOG RING

was well contested by some as fine blooded stock of this kind as there is in the State, and resulted in the premium being given to Col. Robt. Sterrett's Berkshire boar. The Colonel also received the premium for best display of field products.

THE MUSIC

for the fair was of the very best character—it being from Chris. Haupt's Star Band, of Louisville.

"ALMOST AN ITEM."

A young man while showing in the harness ring had his sulky overturned, which so frightened the horse that he ran madly away, jumped outside of the ring, dragging the sulky with him and scattering the crowd. No one hurt.

OUR THANKS

are due to Col. Robert Sterrett and Mr. M. Brents for their courteous assistance.

NOVICE.

FREE MISSOURI.

How They do it in Vernon County.

[From the Nevada City Times.]

The following are some of the questions asked and reasons assigned by the registrars for disfranchising loyal citizens after they take the oath:

First case—Did you vote for Claib Jackson for Governor in 1860?

I did.

Then you can't be registered.

Second case—Did you tie crape on your door when Lincoln was killed?

No.

You will have to be put on the rejected list.

Third case—How old were you when the war commenced?

Between eleven and twelve years.

Did you not go into the rebel lines?

My father moved South and took me with him.

Have you always been loyal?

Yes.

Did you never sympathize with the South?

I never did.

Well, you can't be registered as qualified, on account of going South.

Fourth case. Was not your father in the rebel army?

Yes, he was.

And two brothers of yours?

Yes, they were.

Were you not in favor of having the government divided?

No, I was not.

When the armies had a fight did you not sympathise with rebels?

No, sir, I did not.

Did you not hope that your father and brothers might not be killed or captured in fight?

I did hope that they might not be killed, or any harm befall them; but I was always a Union man.

That will do for you; we must put your name on the rejected list.

Fifth case. Are you a Union man?

I ought to be; I served four years in the Union army.

Have you an honerable discharge?

I got one when I was mustered out, but don't know where it is now.

You can't register unless you have an honorable discharge.

I am willing to swear I had one at the end of the war when I was mustered out.

That makes no difference. The law says that unless a man has an honorable discharge from the army he is not a voter. That is the law, and we will carry it out. Unless you have a discharge, you can't be registered as qualified.

Sixth case. Where were you born?

In Virginia.

Did you live in Virginia during the war?

No, I left Virginia in 1853, and moved to Iowa.

Did you live in Iowa during the late war?

No, I moved to Pike county, in Illinois.

Were there not a great many rebels in Pike county?

None that I know of. There were a good many people called Copperheads.

Did you shout for Jeff Davis?

No.

Did you not say that Virginia had a right to secede?

I did think she had that right according to the constitution of the United States.

We will have to reject you.

These and similar questions are the grounds on which twenty out of thirty Democrats were rejected in the township of Moundville, and this is the way in which the registration has been conducted throughout the whole county. This is what made men indignant, and more than that, it was an outrage. These law abiding (?) registrars swear that they will carry it on, or overrun the county with the militia.

ILL-FATED.

Particulars of the Death of the Last Male Survivor of the Tennessee Dickens Family.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 13.]

It was stated in yesterday's Avalanche that Dr. Samuel Dickens had accidentally shot himself. From the effects of the wound he died yesterday morning at half-past three o'clock. The manner in which it occurred appears to be as follows:

Dr. Dickens was riding in a buggy with Mr. Bradshaw, who was driving, and when about two miles and a half north of Raleigh they met a negro man whom the Doctor desired to engage to work upon his place. The buggy was stopped, and as he turned to the left to speak to the negro, his right foot touched the trigger of a gun which was leaning between them against the seat, and discharged the contents into his right arm, the shot ranging from his wrist up to the shoulder. He immediately jumped out of the buggy and walked some distance, before Mr. Bradshaw was made aware of the extent of the injuries received by him. The Doctor was finally taken into the buggy and driven to the hotel at Raleigh.

Dr. R. H. Taylor, of this city, was sent for. He found the flesh torn from the right arm between the elbow and wrist, as if it had been done by machinery. Near the shoulder there were thirteen holes, made by the buckshot from the gun. Every shot went clear through.

Amputation was decided to be necessary, and the patient submitted to the operation calmy. He lingered until nearly 9 o'clock, when, surrounded by his wife and three children, he breathed his last. He was perfectly self-possessed, and exhibited great desire for life. When told by Dr. Taylor that there was no hope of his recovery, he replied that he was not going to die, and that the wound was not so serious as the Doctor thought.

Mrs. Dickens was at the fair when the accident occurred, and Dr. Taylor, on his way to attend upon him, stopped at the grounds and notified her of the sad occurrence.

Dr. Dickens' remains were interred yesterday afternoon in the family burying ground, near Raleigh, alongside those of his father.

Dr. Dickens had passed the greater portion of his life in this county. He was a son of Col. Thomas Dickens, one of the parties to the noted Bolton-Dickens feud, and whose assassination, only a half-mile from the scene of the accident above alluded to, is yet fresh in the public mind. As the active champion of his father in the terrible events of the past thirteen years, his name was prominently before the community. In only one instance—a court-room affray a couple of years ago—was he connected with any of the numerous affrays growing out of the old troubles. In manner he was quiet and unobtrusive, and as a man generally respected.

An eccentric individual at Cambridge, Mass., recently procured three marriage licenses on different days from the City Clerk, with his own name inserted in each. In reply to the inquiry of one of the officials, he said that two of the women had refused to marry him because he had not asked them before procuring the license.

Mrs. McDonald drove her son through the streets of Jersey City perfectly naked, because he played "hooky" from school.

NEW CASH HOUSE!

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS.

GEO. T. PITTMAN. J. TAYLOR BERRY.

PITTMAN, BERRY & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE, AT NEW YORK PRICES,

New Lines of Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks, Striped Silks, Evening and Bridal Silks, Japanese Silks, Silk Poplins, Cloaks, Shawls, Mourning Goods, and Silk Velvets for Cloaks.

ALSO IN STOCK,

Tartan Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Black and Colored Alpaccas, French Merinoes and Empress Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Net Woolen Goods, Sash Ribbons, Embroideries, and A complete assortment of Notion Goods.

Orders for Goods will Receive Especial Attention.

Merchants who have to buy at close prices on account of local competition, will find it to their interest to examine this stock before making purchases.

October 17. P., B. & CO.

BENNETT & BOURNE'S

Furniture Warerooms

ARE LOCATED AT

No. 66 Main Street, between Second and Third,

Two Squares Below the Galt House.

We Have a New and Elegant Stock!

Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at.

Mattrasses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 dlstp&wlm

GOLDDUST STOCK AT AUCTION!

100 Head of High-bred Trotting Horses

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Eden Stock Farm, 8 miles east of Louisville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d November, including fine aged stallions, fine and fast driving Horses, fine and fast Geldings, several elegant Saddle Horses, 20 Brood Mares stinted to Golddust, a large lot of fast young Stallions from 2 to 5 years old; 30 Fillies, 2, 3, and 4 years old. To be sold for cash, or four months' time, with negotiable note, well secured, with interest.

The speed, size, elegance, and general perfection of the Golddust stock are too well known to need comment. I think Rosa's trot in 2:37¼ is the fastest record for a two-year-old; Golddust, Jr.'s, half-mile, 4 heats in 1:14 is the fastest record for a four-year-old. I think Rolla's last half-mile in 1:10 the fastest record for a six-year-old. I think Lady Rolla's trot at Albany, when 8 years old, in 2:21, the fastest time for an eight-year-old. He is the only trotter that, in a match, has distanced his opponent in as fast time as 2:21 or 2:22.

Sale to take place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1870, at my residence, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

Full descriptive list can be had by applying to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky. oc15did

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE,

Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices.

GEORGE F. WOOD & BRO.,

No. 220 Main street, next to Louisville Hotel.

oc6 ThMo&Tulm

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. 13 eodtf

LOVING & McGOODWIN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 307 Main St.,

au20 deod3m-1stp North side, between Eighth and Ninth

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc8 d2m-1stp

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc18

E. H. DELMAR. EUGENE DELMAR.

EMANUEL H. DELMAR & BRO.,

STOCK, BOND, AND FINANCIAL BROKERS.

LOANS promptly negotiated on every description of marketable securities. Call and short time loans on U. S. bonds procured at a few hours' notice, at New York rates. No. 44 Third st., north of Main, Louisville, Ky. oc17 d1mest Wdtu-1stp

Louisville Iron Ties,



IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au21 deod3m

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS, Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK. Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK. Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS. The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. [illegible]

PIANOS.

HENZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 4 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. H. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharfboat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Old Reliable Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

apr26 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

MARYMAN & CO., Agents, No. 8 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For New Orleans.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET STEAMER

MAGENTA.

J. STUT NEAL, Master,

A. MARTIN, Clerk,

Will leave Memphis on Wednesday, the 19th inst. State rooms can be secured by applying to RICH. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, 39 Front street, Memphis.

For New Orleans.

LESSIE TAYLOR....M. KENISON, Master,

Will leave for the above port on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Memphis, Little Rock, and Fort Smith, Direct.

IMPORTER..........JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Master.

Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on Ar[illegible] river on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

PALESTINE..........HOLLCROFT, Master.

Will leave as above on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5 P. M.

L. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

LUCY KEIRN..........S. B. PARISOT, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

NAT. WILLIAMS..........NOAH NEAL, Captain.

D. H. Claxon, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock [illegible] [illegible]

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Black Thread Laces,

Real Valenciennes Laces,

Real Point Applique Laces,

Real Lace Flounces and Points,

Real Lace Collars and Sets,

Lace Waists & Handkerchiefs.

Just received from Europe and for sale at New York wholesale prices, at

DORA SCHULZE'S,

oc3 dlstpdtu-1stp 105 FOURTH ST.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Nicholas Brown vs. Adam Kahr, In Chancery, No. 28,301.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 66 on the west side of Third street, in the city of Louisville, continue the sale, at public auction, of the bar, fixtures, furniture, &c., the partnership effects of said Kahr & Brown.

Terms of Sale—For all sums of $10 and under, cash in hand; on all sums of over $10 a credit of 3 months will be given.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc17 C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Louis Rorer against John Hildebrand, In Chancery, No. 28,377.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1870, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the livery stable of J. W. Jenkins, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 months, 1 dark bay horse, about 10 years old; one light-bay horse, about 9 years old; 1 three-horse wagon, 1 set of harness.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc13 d6t&tu L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Phil. Lee, Guardian, &c., vs. Lizzie Jacob. In Chancery, No. 25,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the City of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

1st. A lot of ground having a front of 22⅛ feet on the north side of Breckinridge street, and extending back northwardly, of nearly the same width, 180 feet in depth; the east line of said lot being 185 feet west of Preston street, and being the eastern half of lot No. 1 of square No. 12 of John I. Jacob's southern enlargement, as shown on map of plat filed in the Louisville Chancery Court, case No. 18,315.

2d. A lot of ground having a front of 18¾ feet on the west side of Floyd street and extending back westwardly of the same width 185 feet deep, the north line of said lot being 280 feet south of College street, being lot No. 12, in square No. 9, of John I. Jacob's southern enlargement, as shown in the plat above referred to.

Also so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described tract of land, to-wit:

A portion of the lot known as lot No. 5, in plat No. 21, filed in case No. 5,315, in the Louisville Chancery Court, containing, originally, 14 acres, 3 roods, and 8 poles, being the same mentioned in the petition in this case. That portion of said lot to be sold is subdivided into lots fronting on Xavier and Harney streets extended. A map of said lots may be seen in the Marshal's office till the day of sale.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

H. C. W. Hoffman against John P. O'Neil, &c. In Chancery, No. 28,345.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground with the appurtenances, in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Tenth street 30 feet southwardly from the Southwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets; thence southwardly with the west side of Tenth street 30 feet; thence westwardly [illegible] feet and 4 inches; thence northwardly 30 feet; thence eastwardly [illegible] to the beginning. [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. W. Enrich's, Adm'r, against J. W. Enrich's Heirs, In Chancery, No. 30,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situated and being in that portion of the city of Louisville, Ky., known as Portland, commencing at a point 95 feet from the northeast corner of Third and Commercial streets and running thence northwardly along the Commercial street 125 feet, more or less, to an alley; and thence along said alley eastwardly 85 feet, more or less, to Hopkins' lot; thence southwardly 125 feet, more or less, along with said Hopkins' lot and the Church lot; and thence westwardly 85 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Lucy J. Summers, Guard'n against Francis A. Summers. In Chancery, No. 28,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground with the appurtenances, situated in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, being 1½ lots with a front of 45 feet on the south side of Grayson street [illegible] [illegible] of Twenty-[illegible] street, being part of a 20-acre lot laid out into lots, streets and alleys by John F. Gray, and known on the map of [illegible] wardly part of lot No. 101, being the same property conveyed by John F. Gray to Jacob M. Summers by deed dated Aug. 28, 1848, and recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in Deed book [illegible] [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

A. Lucking, Guardian, against John D. Scriver. In Chancery, No. 28,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, [illegible] [illegible] lot of land in Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Madison st., beginning at a point [illegible] feet west of Sixteenth street; thence westwardly along Madison street [illegible] feet; thence northwardly [illegible] [illegible] to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

B. N. Penick against Tilford Gregory. In Chancery, No. 26,[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, as laid down on the map of Gregory's subdivision filed in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc12 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

ABOUT to remove to the city, I offer for sale, on Monday, Oct. 17, commencing at 9 o'clock, at my place, on the Fountain Ferry road, one mile from city limits, the following property: 1 buggy and carriage horses, 3 colts, cows, hogs, poultry, new family carriage, 2 top buggies, 1 school wagon, 1 three-horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, corn, potatoes, &c.; also, all garden and farming utensils, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

oc15 dts GEO. P. DOERN.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of 12 screws, sticks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.

Also brick two-story building on same lot.

At the same time and place, a lot, 270x180, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.

Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.

JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.

oc15 d12t* JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Farming Implements, Crop, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Apiary, &c.

COMPELLED by feeble health to give up farming, I will expose to public sale at my farm, 5 miles south of Louisville, near the Seventh-street turnpike road, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1870, commencing at 9 o'clock, farming implements, consisting of reaping-[illegible] mowing and two-horse tedder, 1 four-horse lever-power [illegible] 1 large Ox Cart [illegible] cutter, by hand or horse-power; 1 [illegible] horse-fork and pulleys complete; [illegible] plows, [illegible] and harness, 1 ox and horse cart and harness; one and two-horse plows, harrows and cultivators, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

For Congress—Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Ohio county fair commences to-morrow.

Maysville plow factories shipped one thousand seven hundred plows to the South last week.

Andrew Caldwell, of Lexington, has patented a process for making spirits prematurely old.

The Maysville Bulletin has established the honeymoon of four or five brides by announcing their marriage under the head of "Deaths."

A character, calling herself Madam Ann, has been retailing glimpses of the future to the people of Greenupsburg at the low price of fifty cents.

The offer of a year's subscription brought the editor of the Franklin Sentinel three watermelons that weighed respectively 38, 40, and 40½ pounds.

At Lebanon, on the 18th (to-morrow,) there will be a meeting of the commissioners appointed under the charter granted to the Cincinnati, Glasgow and Bowlinggreen railroad company.

The dangerous custom of firing tobacco in the barn has resulted in great loss to planters this year, no less than thirty-eight barns having been burned in Graves county alone. A barn of twelve thousand pounds of very fine tobacco, belonging to two negroes in Daviess county who had worked hard all summer on their crop, was destroyed in this way while one of the owners was attending the Owensboro fair with samples of their tobacco.

At a public vendue in Fayette county, on the 13th, the following prices were obtained: Mules of 14½ hands in lot, $100 per head; colts, $60; fat hogs, from $30 to $38 per head, and estimated between $7 and $8 per cwt; brood sows with litters of pigs, $25 to $35; horses, from $50 to $150; milch cows and dry cows, $25 to $35; 635 shocks of corn, $1 25 to $1 30 per shock; wheat, 85 cents; rye, 75 cents; cultivated hemp seed, $3 50 per bushel; hemp, $61 50 per acre.

In Georgetown, on Thursday night last, Preston L. West shot and killed a desperado named Leonard Maddox. Maddox was a dangerous character, who shot West some eight months ago when the latter, in the discharge of his duty as an officer, arrested him. Meeting in a drug store, on the fatal night, Maddox spoke to West in a threatening manner, and drew a pistol. West then went out, armed himself, and, returning, shot Maddox in the neck, killing him instantly. West surrendered himself and was placed in jail.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

North Carolina has a large huckleberry crop.

The scared are still running away from Galveston.

The cotton crop of Texas, it is said, has been overrated.

Atlanta expects to entertain 100,000 visitors during the State Fair.

The Wilson gold mine, Mecklenburg county, N. C., is being successfully worked.

The Jefferson (Texas) Jimplecute has changed hands, and discarded its outlandish title for that of the Herald.

The editor of the Glasgow (Mo.) Times has just returned from his wedding tour, and writes an article in which he feelingly alludes to "the shifting scenes of life."

President E. E. Wiley, of Emory and Henry College, in Virginia, was married, a few days ago, to Miss Annie Reaves, daughter of Colonel Reaves, of Jonesboro, Tenn.

A new National bank is to be established in Alexandria, Va., with a capital of $125,000. It will be known as the Citizens' National bank; R. R. Miller, President, and W. H. Lambert, Cashier.

James Bradbury, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Fayette county, Ga., was killed last week by one Daniel Spikes, also a white man. He was shot with a rifle charged with seven buckshot.

A jury in the Superior Court at Americus, Ga., on Wednesday last, rendered a verdict of $10,000 in favor of A. S. Greene vs. the Southern Express Company, for false imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was heard before Judge Harrell.

It is believed the body of the lady found in the river, near Richmond, on Friday last, was that of Mrs. Ransom, who was drowned near Lynchburg during the recent flood. Mr. Ransom has left for Richmond to ascertain whether the remains be those of his late wife or not.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Union discusses at length a plan to reclaim much of the rich cotton land along the St. John's, now useless from being below the level of the river and subject to overflows. A system of dykes and levees are suggested similar to those on the Mississippi.

The grist-mill of Joseph S. Thompson, of Leasburg, Caswell county, N. C., was burned down on Wednesday night of last week, the work of an incendiary. Mr. John Wagstaff's mill, twelve miles from Leasburg, in the same county, was burned the week before, also the work of an incendiary.

After the coming election in Tennessee Giles county can claim the honor of having furnished three Governors for the State, and all by the name of Brown. Aaron V. Brown when elected was a citizen of Giles, so was Neil S. Brown, and the next Governor, John S. Brown, was born and raised in that county.

The whole amount received for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible accident in the capitol at Richmond, Va., on the 27th of April last, was $80,665 55, which has, save the sum of $3,402 02, been disbursed by the committee appointed for the purpose, who have made their final report on the subject. The above balance of $3,402 02 has been appropriated, but not yet paid out.

The Kooser family, of Texas, captured about two months ago by the Indians, have been redeemed at six hundred dollars apiece—Miss and Mrs. Kooser and three children—and are now at home, in Montague county, in that State. When redeemed, they were nearly in a state of nudity, and very much sunburnt. Being a Yankee lady, the soldiers made up about seventeen hundred dollars and gave to Mrs. Kooser. She is now arranging to return to her home in Illinois, her husband having been killed and scalped by the Indians.

A lady from Scotland, who has been for a short time in Austin, Texas, was much afflicted with headache and severe pains in the face. These pains grew more frequent, severe and perplexing to the physicians, who could not ascertain the cause, until one day they noticed a continued bleeding from the nostril. An application of diluted carbolic acid brought away a number of those detestable pests called screw worms. It seems that the afflicted lady, while traveling to this city, camped out one or two nights on the prairie, and the fly must have then deposited its eggs at the entrance to the nostrils, whence they burrowed their way inward. The lady is still seriously ill, and it is possible that the worms are not all removed, as the proximity to the brain makes great caution requisite in applying remedies. Such cases are not very uncommon, and too much watchfulness can scarcely be used, especially where children are concerned.

As General Breckinridge was announced to deliver an "oration" Saturday evening, it should be stated, in justice to him, that he attended the meeting as a spectator, and not an orator of the occasion, having prepared nothing and purposing only the few impromptu remarks made by him in seconding the resolutions presented on behalf of the committee by Mr. Caldwell.

Never, upon any occasion, since the death of the great and good Washington, has the grief of the people been so deep and universal as that caused by the death of General Lee. The loss of a man whose purity of character and nobility of soul rendered him an ornament and an honor to the nation, may well be deplored in such times as these. The whole country mourns his death—

> But while his country staggers with the cross,
> He rises with the crown.

The withdrawal of Governor Cox from the Cabinet will lose the public service, for the time being, a most valuable and upright official. He is a man of brains, as well as a man of action. He made a good soldier in the field, and he made a good Executive in Ohio, and he has, as we have reason to know, administered the Interior Department in such a way as to disentangle it from the dreadful mess to which it had been reduced by his predecessors, Harlan and Browning. The President will hardly supply his place with so fit an incumbent. Certainly not, if he takes Forney.

A correspondent in this city writes us a communication, the substance of which is this: "Is the editor of the New York Free Trader a cockney or not? Or if he is or he is n't, is it according to the rules to write as he writes: 'O the gullibility of mankind!' Isn't it wrong to leave that o standing by itself under the circumstances?" It certainly is wrong. Any schoolmaster will tell you that. The Free Trader should have written "oh the gullibility of mankind." The o should be used without the h only when the apostrophe is addressed to some person, real or imaginary, as, for instance: Why, O Grant, do you persist in making a fool of yourself? General Grant is, of course not expected to answer the question; but there are thousands of people who would like to see him do it.

Mr. Murat Halstead has got back from Europe, where he has been having all sorts of a good time hob-nobbing King William, and hob-nobbing Bismarck, and elbowing Dukes and Field Marshals by the score. Mr. Halstead has the advantage of a porte and a presence that would have been worthy of Maurice de Saxe in the days of the romantic wars, and he represented American journalism after an altogether cut-and-slash, aristocratic fashion, peculiar to royal blood. Our readers have had the pleasure of perusing several of his letters reprinted in these columns, and can hardly have failed to observe in them a raciness and graphic power, very delightful indeed. But we are glad the hero's foreign wars are over, and that he has returned to his native soil. Cincinnati has been disgustingly peaceful ever since he quitted it.

The Cincinnati Gazette complains that no such honors were paid to General Thomas as are being paid to General Lee. The Gazette forgets that, whatever may have been the private virtues and public services of General Thomas, he was not, in any sense, the representative man of the North. He was one of a number of distinguished Major-Generals, some of whom outranked him. He was about on a level with Beauregard and Johnston in the Southern army. If Beauregard or Johnston should die, there would be the same universal regret in the South which in the North attended the death of General Thomas; but certainly none of the popular demonstrations which belong to the funeral of Lee. The Gazette is captious. It wants to find fault. It goes out of its way to pick a hole in the coffin of the great Virginian. It hates the South, and its cry is vengeance.

There is something peculiarly touching in the fraternal affection which is cherished for each other by the editors of the Iuka Gazette and the Prairie News, two Mississippi newspapers, and which has been cropping out in their columns for a long time. The Damon of the Gazette says of the Pythias of the News:

> As to what the mutton-headed editor of the Prairie News says about us we care nothing. We do not know and do not wish to become acquainted with the ape who scribbles for that negro breech-clout.

And then the Pythias of the News says of the Damon of the Gazette:

> We can assure the stupid ass of the Iuka Gazette that the feeling is mutual in that respect, as we have never yet consented to recognize a "woman-slanderer" otherwise than as one bereft of the fine feelings of humanity. Therefore we dismiss him with the assurance that his dirty rag will receive no more attention from us.

These small, sweet courtesies, so cheap in themselves, and yet so charming to every refined beholder, do more to dignify and ennoble the profession of journalism than all the toil of the purest and brightest intellects. Let us have more of them.

We have frequently referred to the amiability and candor with which the Courier-Journal is wont to be criticized by its good friends of the country press. But, as most of our readers are ignorant of the degree of courtesy and fairness which animates the more moderate of our assailants, we propose to give them an example. The following is from the Hopkinsville Conservative:

> Below we publish the sad announcement of the death of General Lee, the greatest military genius upon whom the world ever gazed, living or dead, and yet the Louisville Courier-Journal, in the most flagrant falsification of history, places the highway robber of defenseless women and children, Phil. Sheridan, and the National hog, of the White House, President U. S. Grant, as equals. Great God, when will infamous flunkeyism cease?
>
> If there ever existed a man since Washington that deserved, and who will, in time, receive the homage of the American people, that man is General Robert E. Lee. A lineal descendant of the great Washington, he is a worthy scion of the old stock, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of that most infamous two-faced political journal, known in modern time, the Courier-Journal.
>
> This is the paper whose editor says he has buried the white man's party. This editor, too, be it understood, having become the especial champion of negroes, we are not astonished at his position. However, we had thought that he would have some respect for history. Nevertheless there are devils incarnate who have no respect for history, truth or virtue where the almighty dollar is in the balance. Yet, notwithstanding the malignity of the tools of Yankee opposition, such as the Courier-Journal, the name of Robert E. Lee, like that of George Washington, will go down to history as the great champion of personal, political, civil and religious liberty.

The Lee Memorial.

We publish this morning a verbatim report of the great meeting at Weisiger Hall in memory of Robert E. Lee. There was never assembled in this or in any city such an imposing spectacle of popular respect. It was grand in its proportions, in its solemnity, and in its impartiality. Every element was represented. Our Kentucky Republicans showed themselves in their character as gentlemen and as American citizens; and the platform and hall were crowded with Union heroes and Confederate heroes, representing both political organizations. Our quarrel over current measures of government has nothing to do with our duties as countrymen on occasions which pass beyond the limits of party warfare into the sphere of national sorrow. The remarks of Mayor Baxter, the prayer of Dr. Perkins, the brief addresses of Mr. Caldwell, of Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. Finnell and Gen. Preston, breathing the same beautiful spirit and delivered with singular felicity and grace, were received by the vast audience present with a delight, not noisy, but profound. In this city at least there is no such thing as popular malignity. The proceedings at Weisiger Hall teach this with emphasis, and we point to them with gratification and pride.

The Moral of It.

We cannot resist the conviction that the Radical press of the North, which is very generally using the death of General Lee as an occasion for "making treason odious," is instigated by no larger motive than a timely and precautionary, but petty, electioneering thrift. In the midst of the fall campaign, and at the moment when the Republican party is resting its pretentions on its war record, the great Confederate Captain dies. He is a man whose life defies reproach, and whose death stirs up emotions of regret. This natural outgushing of genuine American sentiment is a check upon that war passion on which Radicalism relies. What is to be done? They dare not assail the character of General Lee. But they can, and they do, assail the cause he served and the honors paid to his memory, and they think by this process to corrupt the rain of kindliness which a generous sorrow pours into the heart of the people.

Nothing could better illustrate the charge we have made so often that Radicalism is the spirit of perpetual war. The South may very well say—as we say for the South—if this is the sort of interment given to Lee, what have the rest of us to expect but degradation outright?

If we believed it to be the motive of the people of the North, we should indeed despair of the Republic. We should look into the future and see nothing but increasing wrangle built on increasing popular misconception. But it is the motive of party spirit and party leaders, not the motive of the people; and, being the outgiving of a mean and narrow sectionalism which frequently finds expression at the South as well as in the North, we have never failed to stigmatize it, whether it came from our side of the house or from the Republican side of the house.

In the words of Gen. Breckinridge, and in our own words, we repeat that there is nothing we claim for our heroes that we are unwilling to give to the heroes of the Union. However we may differ as to public measures, which belong to the present time, and which we ought to discuss, and about which free thought are sure to differ, we must not assail each other's integrity or patriotism, if we expect to live together happily and in peace, and to transmit to our children a heritage blessed by our wisdom and moderation, and not cursed by our passions. We, the present generation, who know each other—who knew each other before the war—must settle our quarrel. We must settle it. We must not pass it down to a generation which will receive it with a spirit inflamed by proscription and minds confused by the uncertainties and errors which distance will raise up.

The writer who writes these lines wrote a loving tribute to McPherson in a Confederate journal, just after McPherson fell, like a hero, as he was; and the same hand indited in these columns tributes to Dahlgren and Farragut, and would do the like by any Union soldier or statesman of eminence. Not unfrequently we have kind words to say of living Republican politicians. We carry on no personal war on account of political differences. If we can do this in behalf of living public men, what is to stand in the way of similar tributes on the part of Republicans to the dead statesmen and soldiers of the South? In the old time, party spirit died when Andrew Jackson died, and when Henry Clay died, and when Silas Wright died, and when Daniel Webster died. It should die now, as then. There is no more reason why a Republican newspaper should discuss the merits of the Confederacy over the dead body of Lee than that a Democratic journal should have discussed the merits of the Whig party, or that a Whig journal should have discussed the merits of the Democratic party, over the dead bodies of Clay and Jackson. It is our business every day to criticise the acts of General Grant, and, as we do not agree with him or his party, we have, as a rule, to dissent from most of his measures. We do not do this because General Grant was a Union General. We do it because he is a Radical politician. This is a free country, and, exercising the right and custom to deal freely with public men and measures, it is our duty to speak as our convictions lead us. Gen. Longstreet was a Confederate General, and a good one, and we agree with his present political opinions as little as we agree with those of General Grant. Gen. Hancock, on the other hand, was a very brave and distinguished Union General, and we agree with him. But not because he was a Union General. The Unionism or disunionism of the war, or the period before the war, does not enter into the matter. It is a matter of opinion concerning current measures of government, which it is our right, supposing us to be citizens, and our duty, supposing that we conduct a free press, to discuss with perfect candor. To set up any other rule seems to us to enter a wedge into all freedom. To make any other exaction is to begin shamelessly on the surface the work of destroying our Republican Government, which has been going on so long within the body politic. We hold, to proceed with our examples, that General Grant is our fellow-citizen, and that we are his fellow-citizens, and that we have a mutual right to discuss those questions that affect our well-being. It could not be a free discussion, or a useful discussion, if it were not on perfectly equal terms. We make no war upon Gen. Grant as our countryman; we criticise him as a partisan. Whilst he lives and actively participates in party politics, he is a fair mark for criticism. If he should die, we should observe toward him the honors due his rank and position as an American President, going, in his case, out of our way in order to show how incapable we are of cherishing any hostility growing out of the war. Indeed, as we have said already, when we look back on his conduct as a soldier, we are quite disarmed by his manliness at Appomattox.

It seems to us that this is the spirit of genuine Republican restoration, and we ask its extension to us as we concede it. The Republican party refuses it. The Cincinnati Gazette does us the honor to assure us that, like General Lee, we deserved to be hanged and owe our neck to the clemency of the Government. It is idle to argue a point of this sort with the Cincinnati Gazette; and, though it may represent the feelings and opinions of the people of Cincinnati, we do not believe that it represents the wishes or ideas of the people of the North. To the Northern people then, at large, we appeal, and we say, compel your newspapers and your leaders to do justice to the South if you really want a prosperous and happy union and a free Republic.

The death of Lee affords the North a noble and a notable opportunity to display its magnanimity. The Radical press refuses it; and, in doing so, it not only spreads out a gloomy prospect for the Southern people, who were all rebels, but it indicates the hopelessness of perfect national restoration under Radical auspices.

These remarks have been forced upon us by the tone of the leading Radical organs, and are not of our choice. For the fundamental doctrine on which they are based we refer the reader to the resolutions of the meeting held at Weisiger Hall Saturday night and published among the proceedings in this issue of the Courier-Journal. Those resolutions give, in a compact form, the philosophy of all that we have said. That philosophy is, in every way, non-partisan, and appeals to the most genuine and universal American sentiment. The resolutions embody sound and durable patriotism, and on all topics relating to and growing out of the war, we indorse them and adopt them for our creed. They are directly in line with all our efforts after a robust national sentiment, and a genial and lasting national peace, and every line and letter of them can be supported by the clearest principles of law, reason and public policy.

Exit Brick Pomeroy.

Brick Pomeroy has retired from the New York Democrat. There is nothing significant in this to persons who know anything about newspapers and the newspaper business; but it is not without a certain suggestiveness.

Eighteen months ago Pomeroy went to New York with the avowed purpose of giving the country a "reliable" Democratic newspaper. The New York World, in the opinion of Pomeroy and those who could not use the World in their private interest, was not sound enough. Although the most powerful Democratic organ in the country, and the only one of the half dozen great newspapers of the world which represents the Democratic party, reaching thousands of readers all over the Union with a journalistic force and brilliancy that win the admiration of intelligent readers everywhere, it did not suit a little nest of political wire-workers, whose only need for a newspaper is to prostitute it. So these birds got hold of Brick Pomeroy, who had some money, and they raised him some more, and they set about establishing a Democratic hand-organ after their own heart. It signalized its Democracy chiefly by abusing the World and puffing its projectors; which did the World a deal of good and cost the projectors in question about two hundred thousand dollars. The result was failure, of course. It failed to injure the World, and it failed to establish itself, for the very obvious reason that the people at large, on whom a journal can only depend for its existence, care nothing about the petty spites and private grievances which lead to [illegible] took no sort of interest in its warfare upon its able and unconcerned contemporary. It dwindled because, instead of trying to build itself up, it strove to drag its comrade down; instead of devoting itself to its own proper and special enterprise, and leaving the World to take care of itself, it neglected its business in order to look after the morals of its neighbor. It did not [illegible] thrive by the imaginary holes it picked in the World. Its claim to Democracy was its virulence, its abuse of everybody and everything that was not as zealous as it pretended to be, and its habitual puffing of old party hacks and dead beats. Now, this sort of thing is perfectly understood by people who read daily newspapers, and could not possibly succeed except on the assumption that a paying number of stupid persons could be got to subscribe for a thoroughly apparent and useless sham. This latter assumption is absurd; and, because of his reliance upon it, Brick Pomeroy has failed. Had he gone to New York to create a journal and not a party hack, which is never needed by any class except the ward politicians who have not money enough to make it remunerative in a legitimate sense, he might have succeeded. He might have carved out for himself a new field, a field of his own, for Pomeroy is really a capable and active man, who has plenty of good qualities in himself and plenty of friends all over the country. But the idea of supplanting the World was a palpable absurdity. It was not in the cards.

Every successful newspaper is the result of a slow process of establishment, but when established, it becomes an institution. It is an institution which embraces many departments, commercial, mechanical and intellectual, each of which has to go through the probationary state requisite to perfection in every business. But, when all these departments are organized and established, the sum total is a sort of necessity, closely allied with every branch of busy life, and it will continue such so long as it is conducted honestly and capably. There is not a successful newspaper in America which has not spent vast sums in acquiring its success. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk in making the World a successful newspaper. It is that beyond a doubt, and whilst it is handled by efficient men it will continue to be.

But, in a party sense, it is more; and as intelligent people see this as plainly as we do, all efforts to impair its influence as a Democratic organ must needs only injure the Democratic party, for they cannot injure the World. The Democratic party owes infinitely more to the World than the World owes to the Democratic party; and the paper will be a Democratic mouthpiece just so long as it wants to be. Just imagine the Democratic newspaper circle with this influential, vigilant, earnest and brilliant journal blotted out of it, and then consider what sort of criticism it is which pretends to think that such an ally is of no consequence—in fact, that it is not quite trustworthy, because it does not confine its vision to the limits of a barn-yard and assist in rendering Democratic progress impossible by sacrificing the interests of the people at large to the local interests of a few selfish demagogues. It is preposterous to suppose that such a proposition could commend itself to any considerable body of intelligent Democrats, and because it did not and could not, Brick Pomeroy has gone down.

He has our sincere sympathy in his misfortune. We trust that the experience will not be valueless; and, if it has not cost too much, he may make it the foundation of some likelier enterprise than that of perverting the mission of journalism. There can be no compact between the journalist and the politician, which is not dishonest. There need, however, be no war between the two. The journalist has his duties, and the politician has his. Both are public, but different, and each, like the cobbler, should stick to his last.

Cabinet Changes.

The dispatches of yesterday announce officially the displacement of General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Thus a matter under consideration for sometime has been decided. Anybody can read that the step was postponed for the result of the late elections. This result General Grant evidently construes into "not much of a storm, after all," in favor of the Democrats, and that his best chances continue in rambling along with the intensest Radicals. Governor Cox has been always "coming up on time" with the strictest of his party when elections were on hand; but nevertheless has more reputation as a gentleman than have most of those high in office at this time; and hence has rather more of what are popularly called "conservative views," and some respect for official duties as distinct from mere partisan services. This is a distinction which the President either cannot understand or is not disposed to tolerate. The sole official charge published against Gov. Cox is that, after allowing his clerks the usual annual four weeks of holiday without deduction of pay, he could not see himself authorized by law to allow further time for the purpose of enabling those clerks to travel to their respective States merely for the purpose of voting the Radical ticket. This is "the head and front of his offending;" and thus Mr. Cox has been fatally deficient in the theory and practices of those Secretaries whom Gen. Grant has made up his mind to alone retain—those recognizing in their Departments nothing but political machines for promoting the devices and objects of their party. On this point the President declares that he must have "harmony in his Cabinet." The removal of Mr. Cox has been, we are told, strenuously impressed upon the President by Senators Cameron and Chandler, who, "both of them, as is well known," says the Boston Post, "have peculiar means of operating upon the removing power."

The retirement of Fish and Robeson and Akerman is also predicted; from which may be imbibed a little more respect for Akerman than has been generally entertained. If all these should go overboard before the elections in Missouri and New York, we may expect the most complacent tools of the ultra Radicals to take their places, and consequently all kinds of devilment in the November elections. Delano, of Ohio, and that "great American blatherskite," Walbridge, of New York, are confidently counted on for the succession; and evidences have been abundant that two more obsequious tools could not be found in the whole land.

In one respect we ought to have no objections to the changes indicated. It will show the Democrats and patriotic conservatives that it is the extreme Radicals who are planning and are determined to prolong their hold of power for another four years term of Grant, and that than him they can discover no more plastic material for their purposes.

Narrow Partisanism.

The New York Tribune's notice of Gen. Lee, which makes a show of kindliness but is, as we think, historically unjust, expresses a doubt "if any other government than that of the United States would permit, or any other people than our own would countenance, the open expressions of regret which will be made over the loss of a man who had become prominent in a great conspiracy to destroy the Government and divide the people." We waive the question that this mode of putting the war of the sections is superficial and untenable, in order to observe that the doubt expressed indicates a rather mean and narrow and a thoroughly false spirit. In 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte, not a very self-sacrificing, patriotic, or good man, was overthrown. The allied powers that did the business regarded him as the most desperate butcher and robber of the earth. They scattered his family and his adherents like spray in every direction and they wiped out the letter "N" not only from every public edifice and emblem, but almost from the very alphabet. Napoleon died in 1821. In 1840 the monarchical government of Louis Phillippe sent a French fleet to St. Helena for the body of Napoleon, it was conveyed amid imposing demonstrations to Paris, and was laid with unprecedented honors in the Hospital of the Invalids. Frequent public tributes have been paid to Emmet by the Irish people, though Emmet was under the old feudal law hanged for treason; and to John Brown by the Radicals, though he was, to say the best of him, a lunatic.

☞ A Michigan paper thinks that, in case Robeson should retire from the Navy Department, Gen. Grant should appoint Senator Chandler in his place. It is certainly a place which Chandler ought to have, for never, until he gets it, will he begin to realize his golden dream of seeing his country in possession of a great navy floating in an Atlantic of whisky.

☞ There is probably not a more gay and festive set of cusses on the continent than the negroes of Maryland and Delaware. Large numbers of them went upon a pleasure excursion last Tuesday into Pennsylvania. They amused themselves while there by voting the Radical ticket.

☞ John W. Forney says "General Lee for four years did his best to dishonor and disgrace the flag, and never apologized for so doing." No, he never apologized for it; but he would gladly have done so if he had supposed that Mr. Forney would accept an apology.

☞ The Philadelphia Press boasts that the Radicals there have "made a clean sweep of the city." That sweep is certainly all the cleaner for having left the Press unswept.

☞ Secretary Cox goes out of the Cabinet in disgrace. He is dismissed for the very grave crime of willful and malicious honesty.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary relief. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Great Enigma.

A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of Sozodont, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the liber, or inner bark of the Quillaya Saponaria, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice. oc17 mo we & fri

"Spalding's Glue," useful and true.

To the Ladies of Louisville.

Mrs. E. A. Murphey begs leave to inform the ladies that she has returned from New York with the latest styles, and, in addition to dressmaking, has imported the newest Paris patterns of every description, both for ladies and children. She hopes all will call and examine them at her residence, No. 245 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. oc16 d2*

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, oc1 d30 114 Third street.

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at J. H. MONTGOMERY'S, No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. je5eodtf

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
J. H. CLEW, Successor,
156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Coal vases and hods in all styles.
Fire sets and stands from common to finest.
Coal claws, shovels, pokers, &c.
Step-ladders 3 to 10 feet high.
Silver-plated ware in full line.
Pinking irons, blocks and mallets, and housekeepers' goods in endless variety.
All must be sold, and will be at auction prices. oc16 d2

Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth Street.

Every description of mourning and black goods. oc13 d6

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au26-dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

DIED.

BAST—Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. J. F. Bast, in her [illegible] year.

The funeral will take place Monday, 17th, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 277 Sixth street. The friends of the family are requested to attend. oc15 d2

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Owenton, Owen county, Monday, Oct. 17.
Middletown, Jefferson county, Saturday, Oct. 22.
Blackwell's, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oc8

HON. JAS. SPEED,

REPUBLICAN candidate for Congress, will speak at Owenton, Owen county, on Monday, Oct. 17. oc15d3

Hon. James Speed and Colonel B. H. Bristow

WILL speak at Newcastle, Henry county, on Saturday Oct. 22. oc13 dtd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap11 Mly

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities. se30 eod&weowim

INSURANCE.

ANDES

Insurance Company
CINCINNATI.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

The ANDES is a handsome indorsement—financially and professionally—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. A good work lies directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
J. J. BERNE, Sup't of Agencies.

Applications for Insurance promptly attended to by

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., AGENTS,
Louisville, Kentucky.
oc12 dim-M&F

INCORPORATED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.
W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.

N. B.—Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. se22 dif

MEETINGS.

The officers and members of De Molay Commandery (No. 12), Knights Templar, will meet at the commandery rooms, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M., to join in the procession to dedicate the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. oc17 d2* J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

Clarke Lodge (No. 51) F. and A. M. will meet at their hall, in Masonic Temple, Tuesday morning, the 18th, at 8½ o'clock, for the purpose of joining in the procession at the dedication of the Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. By order of the W. M. oc17 d2* W. E. WOODRUFF, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Excelsior Lodge (No. 258) A. Y. M. will meet at Masonic Temple Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 8½ A. M., to participate in the ceremonies of dedication of the Widows' and Orphans' Home.
By order HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
W. B. KENNEDY, Secy. oc17 d2*

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Council R. and S. M. (No. 4) meets in regular communication this (Monday) evening, prompty at 7 o'clock.
JAMES A. BEATTIE, T. I. G. M.

Masonic Notice.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—A called meeting of Louisville Commandery Knights Templar will be held at the asylum, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, promptly at 8½ o'clock, to escort the Grand Lodge to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home for the purpose of dedication. By order.
S. S. PARKER, Em. Commander.
CHAS. H. MUNGER, Recorder pro tem.

It is the order of the Commandery that each Sir Knight shall appear in full dress uniform and provide himself with a black horse if possible. All Sir Knights not provided with horses will be furnished by applying to E. H. Neal, Fourth and Jefferson. All visiting Knights are courteously invited. oc16*

Masonic Notice.

The members of Compass Lodge, No. 223, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of said Lodge on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8½ A. M., for the purpose of participating with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky in the ceremonies of dedicating the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. By order of R. McQWILLIN, W. M. oc16 Sa&Mo

Public Speaking.

HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Beck's Hall, Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Ackly Hall, " Thursday, Oct. 20.
Middletown, Jefferson co., Saturday, Oct. 22.
Blackwell's, Henry co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham co., Saturday, Oct. 29.
Newcastle, Henry co., Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock P. M.; other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 589.
23, 22, 37, 59, 41, 68, 40, 11, 36, 75, 45, 6, 42.
KENTUCKY CLASS 590.
76, 24, 11, [illegible]
Office No. 85 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Chimney and Grate Work.

CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 130 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc13 dtf

OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
IS NOW THE
ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is **SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS!**

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR HAND & MACHINE.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland. oc3 dim

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th AND HIGH STS. NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS
Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all
Chemicals
Used in Medicine and the Arts,
ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Used in Medicine,
And a full assortment of
Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c. ap5eod

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 190 West Main st., 3d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, and draws Exchange in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Bonds and Stocks.

In the Savings Department Deposits will be received [illegible] married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.
[illegible] WEHMHOFF, President.
JACOB KREBS, Jr., Cashier.

Glorious News!
Bring Out the Gun!
Louisville again Triumphant

AT the Kentucky State Fair, recently held at Henderson, after an actual trial in the field, the FIRST PREMIUM for BEST WOOD COOKING STOVE was awarded the

AMERICAN

Over all competition. First premiums also awarded to

THE COLUMBIAN

For Best Coal and Wood Cooking Stove, and to the

ECONOMIST

For Best Cooking Range. Look to your interest and buy only the best.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.
oc11 d3-TuSa&M

DRY GOODS.

Cloakings.

15 PCS Silk Velvets;
20 pcs Fancy Velveteens, assorted colors;
20 pcs Chinchilla Cloakings, " "
20 pcs Felt " "
5 pcs Honeycomb " "
125 pcs black, brown, & gold mixed Repellants;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier black, white, and colored Kid Gloves;
300 doz Empress black, white, and colored Kid Gloves;
Plush-lined, Cloth, and Berlin Gloves;
Buck, Sheep, and Dog-skin Gauntlets;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

A COMPLETE stock of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Hosiery.

5,000 DOZ white and colored ribbed Lambs' Wool Hose;
5,000 doz white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose;
1,000 doz Misses' white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose;
500 doz Ladies' Cotton fleeced Hose;
1,000 doz Misses' full fashioned fancy Wool Hose;
500 doz Men's Lambs' Wool Half Hose;
500 doz Men's Merino " "
500 doz Shaker Socks;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$3 per Day.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $100,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage upon all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their line of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $2,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BETHSOTH, Sec'y and Treas'r oc1 d2m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. Vogdes and John Tehan, Jr., retiring. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts.
H. P. BRADSHAW,
F. W. VOGDES,
JOHN TEHAN, JR.
Sept. 10, 1870.

H. P. BRADSHAW,
ARCHITECT,
Office, Corner Bullitt and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY. oc11 dim

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE BROWNSVILLE AND OHIO R.R., BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of October 24, 1870, for the grubbing and clearing, graduation and trestle-work of the line of this road between the city of Brownsville and the town of Friendship, in Dyer county, a distance of 22½ miles.

Plans, profiles, and specifications can be examined and all other necessary information obtained at this office on and after October 18.

Separate proposals must be submitted for each mile section, and propositions will be considered for one-half mile sections.

The railroad company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals where terms may not be considered satisfactory.

The favorable character of the work, and the facilities offered by the adjoining country for supplies, recommend it to the attention of all contractors.
W. D. PICKETT,
se27 dim Chf. Engineer.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTICE.
Presbyterian Female School.

THE next session of the Presbyterian Female School will commence on Monday, Oct. 17, 1870, in the building No. 265 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. For terms and information, apply on the premises to
oc14 d3* S. B. BARTON, Principal.

New Goods! New Goods!
AT
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

JUST received a large stock of the latest styles of

Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Chemisettes;
Bridal Veils, Lace Flounces;
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
also
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1:
AT THE
CHEAP LACE STORE,
oc15 103½ FOURTH STREET.

Irish Whisky.

A SUPERIOR article of old Irish Whisky in demijohns for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Sherry Wine.

25 OCTAVES Brown Sherry;
10 quarter casks Harmony Pale, very fine;
In store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Whiskies.

1,400 BBLS copper-distilled, of the best make, from 1 to 5 years old, in store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Sparkling Wine.

100 BASKETS Krug Champagne;
50 cases Imperial Missouri Sparkling Wine;
In store and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

M. C. RAMSEY,
JEWELER.

FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and Beautiful Jewelry, &c. Always on hand, every variety of Fine Watches and Spectacles, Clocks, Silverware, &c. oc6 d1

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well-assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, [illegible] Hosiery, Shawls, [illegible] and which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.
T. & E. BLEVIN & CAIN,
oc8 dtf Opposite Louisville Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RAFFLE for a splendid gold chain and locket, for the benefit of Mrs. Haley, at B. D. Gallagher's, Monday, Oct. 17. The hall will be free on all such occasions.

Masonic Notice.

Dedication of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The south wing of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home being nearly completed, the Board of Directors have invited the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, [illegible] inst., and hereby most fraternally invite the Masonic bodies of this city, together with those of Jeffersonville and New Albany, and [illegible] of the [illegible] Masonic bodies of the State, to join in the procession of the Grand Lodge that day and to take part in the contemplated ceremonies. The different bodies to meet on TUESDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., at 8½ o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. The procession will be formed at 9 o'clock, under the direction of [illegible], Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, as Chief Marshal. The Masonic bodies will form as follows:

MUSIC.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons (all Lodges to form as one Lodge).
Officers of All the Lodges.
Royal Arch Chapters.
Council of Royal and Select Masters.
Scottish Rite Lodges of Perfection.
MUSIC.
Louisville Commandery of K'ts Templar (mounted).

Guard of Honor DeMolay Commandery of K'ts Templar.	Masonic Grand Lodge of Ky. Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Ky. Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter. Grand Officers of the Grand Council. K. and S. M. Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of K'ts Templar. Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.	Guard of Honor Knights of Kadosh of the Scottish Rite.

The line of march will be as follows: Forming on Jefferson street, the right resting on Fourth street. The procession will move out Fourth street to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Third, out Third to Broadway, up Broadway to First, and First to Oak, from Oak across to Third, out Third to the building.

In addition to the Masonic bodies herein invited, the citizens of Louisville and persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to attend the ceremonies on the ground.
CHARLES EGINTON,
J. B. FORCE,
E. RICHARDSON,
Committee.
Louisville, Oct. 14, 1870. oc16 d3

Louisville Chancery Court.

J. Doern's Adm'r vs. J. Doern's Heirs, } No. 25,[illegible].

THE creditors of J. Doern, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within 30 days from this date.
JOHN L. MARSHALL, Sp'l Com.
October 15, 1870. oc16 d10

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby warned against trading for or buying a note for $150, signed by me, and payable to the order of M. J. Steer, said note having been lost this 12th day of October, 1870.
CHAS. A. GOULD,
oc13 d6 59 W. Main st.

Louisville Chancery Court.

C. C. Spencer's Adm'r vs. C. C. Spencer's Heirs, &c., } No. 25,827.

THE creditors of C. C. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within thirty days from this date.
JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Comm'r,
Oct. 10, 1870. oc11 d10

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets.
oc2 dif L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Tulip Roots, Seeds, and Garden Plants.

HAVING just returned from Germany and Holland, I hereby notify my old friends and customers that I have selected there the finest and choicest bulbous roots, as Hyacinths and Tulips, such as have never been seen in this country; also a great selection of Seeds and Garden Plants. Those desiring choice flowers, &c., are most respectfully requested to call and see for themselves.
HENRY NANZ.
Nursery Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky. oc7 eodim

The Old Original Knadler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at V. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 23 Fourth street, bet. Main and river; also Pickles, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale. au10 eodim

Removal.

THE office of the (Star) Union and National Lines has been removed from 45 Fourth street to 39 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oc1 dim

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grates. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any party buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
au26 dtf Third and Main.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 1 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
ma5 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

MEDICINES.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

READ THE OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS—"HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is eminently a VALUABLE DIETETIC agent, adapted to persons of an enfeebled Constitution, or who suffer under coughing maladies." "To females after confinement, and who are debilitated by nursing the infant, or in whom the lacteal secretions are scanty, this Extract is to be particularly recommended."

TO JOHANN HOFF, ESQ., BERLIN: "I can confidently assert that I never have obtained such satisfactory results as from the employment of your MALT EXTRACT in disorders of the Lungs and in Phthisis. I have observed, in a conscientious practitioner, every remedy I have administered in serious disorders, and I find in my case-book repeated notices of your Malt Extract."—L. HAUNDTIZ, M. D., 222 Hohen Market, Vienna.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. oc15 eod3w

TRADE MARK

$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. PIERCE, 133 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to the Court,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this sirup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
Grimault & Co.'s

GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR
OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,
PETER, POWERS & COOPER.
je13 d&wly-M

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. S. T. BURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN, Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, BURRETT & BRANNAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 106 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE..............KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and pay special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention.

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. R. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains [illegible] Louisville [illegible]
TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Leaving Bridge Depot at..........[illegible]
Arrive at..........[illegible]
Tickets for all stations [illegible]
E. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. C. HOOPER, G. T. A.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West.
VIA
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

[illegible] A. M. New York Express daily (except Sunday) for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York without change via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily, through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change. Also Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York without change.

[illegible] P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:00 P. M. daily express [illegible], making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Sleeping cars with reclining chairs free. On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot [illegible]

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. (Sept. 11, 1870.) Arrive.
[illegible] A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express [illegible]
[illegible] A. M. Nashville & Southeastern Exp. Mail [illegible]
[illegible] A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Mail [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on [illegible] train will be in depot and opened to passengers at [illegible] P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Steamboat Lines, apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, [illegible] and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville daily (except Sunday) at 7:30 A. M., arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 5:30 P. M.
GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:55 a m	9:55 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m	8:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	2:30 p m	12:00 m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily, except Saturday	11:10 p m	4:35 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:55 a m	10:35 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Ex-press, daily, except Sunday	2:45 p m	9:30 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	4:35 p m	8:05 a m

je12dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1854, Chartered 1861

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus saving the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, Agent for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra fine Male Safes, Bandages, &c., on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; per dozen, $5; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Adviser, for the private use of persons suffering from diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 64 large pages, 20 cuts and plates, and a description of every disease, in a state of health and disease, with the author's new system of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 72 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of private diseases treated with promptness and efficiency. [illegible] sent by mail or express. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame [illegible] Monthly Pills, a safe and efficient remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

N. B. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelope my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with [illegible]. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 727 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE,
DENTIST,

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by [illegible], Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, and PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 9th street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 167, north side Jefferson, bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE [illegible]

LANDAVID [illegible] 472 & 474 [illegible]

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers of Stock

AFTER the 1st of September, 1870, all Stock shipped to and from Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad [illegible]
General Superintendent.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

LITERARY.

I.

School Books.

From Harper & Brothers we have received Scott's History of the United States and French's Mental Arithmetic. We presume that they are both good for school use, and would advise teachers and others whose duty it is to decide upon the respective merits of text books to examine them before introducing other new ones. The best test to apply to all text books is that of their actual use in the school room, but as that is obviously outside of an editor's routine of duties we must decline giving any ex cathedra opinion upon their merits or demerits.

II.

The National Quarterly.

The September number of this periodical, completing the twenty-first volume, is before us, and displays the usual ability that has always marked this serial from its inception. It is conducted with a singularly broad and catholic spirit, and the scholarly manner in which it treats the various topics discussed in its pages is creditable to literature and an honor to our country. The current number contains articles on Alfred the Great, Madame de Sevigne, Icelandic Literature, Yachting (an article by the way far below the Quarterly and scarce worthy of a magazine), William Pinkney, Sophocles, The Abyssinian Church, The Franco-Prussian War, and the usual notices and criticisms. There is also appended a paper on Insurance, in which some noted companies are handled, as they ought to be, without gloves. We wish it a long prosperity and an ever-widening circle of readers.

III.

Etymology.

We have received from A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Smith's Condensed Etymology of the English Language. We fail to see its utility for common schools, for which it is avowedly designed, and for a book of reference no one wants an abridgment, much less a clumsily arranged one. In this respect it is not so good as a complete dictionary; and, as a text book, our opinion is that one to learn etymology should have some knowledge of the languages from which the words are derived. The author seems to recognize this fact, as we find the Greek alphabet given in this book. Does he propose that Greek should be taught in our common schools? If he relies upon memory alone, we submit to his consideration that to learn by heart a list of words with their etymologies extending through two hundred pages would severely tax the abilities of most of the children that frequent our schools. But the truth is that etymology is a study for scholars, and the next book we take from our table begins in the right place. It is March's Anglo-Saxon Reader, from Harper & Bros., with a brief grammar and vocabulary. Inasmuch as the great majority of our best words come from the Anglo-Saxon, one can scarce expect to become a finished English scholar without some knowledge of that tongue. One who has already strengthened his constitution by a thorough course of classical grammar may, by dint of hard study and close application, be able to digest the contents of this reader, and to such we cordially recommend it. All others will find it but confusion worse confounded.

IV.

Work-day Christianity.

This is the title of a book by Alexander Clark, of Pittsburg, published by Claxton, Remsen & Co., of Philadelphia. It consists of eleven essays or lectures, named respectively from that trade or calling from which illustrations are drawn to enforce some moral lesson. It is full of meaningless rhapsodies, mixed metaphors, ill-digested facts and illogical arguments, and yet as spoken discourses we can imagine that these lectures may have been popular and effective of much good, for there is the vigor of earnestness in them, and that goes far to atone for much ignorance and conceit. We are informed almost at the outset that "the orrery of the universe is but a clock to mark the coming of the hallowed day of rest;" but when that day of rest was changed from Saturday to Sunday what did the "orrery" do, or is it possible that the shock produced by that sudden setback is the cause of meteoric showers and other perturbations of the heavenly bodies? In the same essay we read "One of the greatest things that Abraham Lincoln did while President was every morning to black his own boots," which is hardly complimentary to Mr. Lincoln, though evidently so intended by the author. He says, "Lowly vocations insure good manners," which is a piece of claptrap that no one can believe; and, "We find eyes in the clods by which we may read the poetry of the stars," which any one may believe—who can understand what it means. He propounds what he thinks is a hard problem to Darwinians when he states that "Cain, the very first born man in the race, has a designing genius. He builds a city." In his opinion, Darwin can never explain that. But, perhaps, Darwin might pose him by asking who were the citizens. In the chapter entitled the Printer, he says, "Profanity is always evidence of an awkward printer," but how about Horace Greeley, who notoriously excels in both? If it be true, as he says, with a presumption that would be awful were it not ludicrous, "In the judgment day there will be a fearful reckoning against soft, white hands," what will become of the editors and clergymen and thousands of others whose hands may not be scarred and knotted with manual labor, but who, for all that, are among the most industrious of all hard workers? We don't believe in the glorification of one kind of labor above that of another, and yet this book is full of it from beginning to end. It has much popular information about the various arts, that smacks a little of the Cyclopedia, but which may be new to some, and several old jokes and some faint attempts at wit enliven its pages. Besides all this it has the indorsement of William Cullen Bryant.

It is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's wood cut appears this time as General Uhrich.

An all-roaring bore-all-of-us is not an unusual phenomenon in a newspaper office.

The Prussians will not mind a winter campaign if the French make it hot for them.

An Indiana Judge has been nicknamed "Old Necessity" because he knows no law.

The Radicals of Iroquois county, Illinois, hoping to decoy the Copperhead vote, have nominated Thomas Vennum for the Legislature.

Garrett Gurnsey Brown, a graduate of Yale, and at one time a Congregational minister, died in an almshouse last week at the age of 86.

Senator Conkling moves that the Constitution of the United States be and is hereby "the decayed and worm-eaten bequest of the fathers of the Republic."

The numerous persons who lay claim to "three thousand acres in the heart of the city of Louisville," should remember that it's the last heir that breaks the Campbell's back.

The Chicagoans are making game of Cincinnati since the last base-ball match. The Times says: "It is now asserted that Cincinnati proposes to give up base ball and cultivate parlor croquet, or some other equally harmless game that does not require either muscle or intelligence."

An itinerant showman addresses the following to an Indianapolis editor: "To the imbecile word-making reptile of the Indianapolis Mirror: A showman, with honor, is superior to a thing without principal, and on my return to Indianapolis (as you say I cannot fight) I will use my foot to crush the nauseous rat that would gnaw at the carcass of a dead lion. Harry Macarthy."

The Galt (Ontario) Reporter says: "A young man named George Mays, of Luther township, recently went in pursuit of a deer, which took refuge in a pond. Being without firearms, the hunter boldly jumped on the back of the animal, which started from the pond and took across the fields, Mays clinging to the horns. The deer jumped the fence, and the young man's head, coming in contact with one of the stakes, was badly cut. Falling from his seat, he grasped the deer by the hind legs and was again mounted, and forced his prize to the ground, after receiving a severe cut in one of his legs from the animal's horns. Mays received assistance from some neighbors, who brought an ax and put an end to the struggle. The carcass weighed 145 pounds."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has this much in connection with the recent tragedy there: "The innocent child, a pretty little girl, resembling both her parents, knows nothing of the disgrace of her mother, nor yet of the terrible revenge taken by her father. She remains with her grand-parents, and will doubtless be brought up by them. Mrs. Galentine, homeless and apparently friendless, appears to have no permanent abiding place. Since the tragedy, she has been wandering from house to house, staying wherever she dared crave food and a night's lodging. At no place has she remained long at a time, as she was welcomed nowhere. She has been fed and lodged only from motives of sacred charity and now she has fled to some unknown retreat where she cannot be seen and where she is perhaps a stranger. She no longer visits her husband in prison and has only had one interview, which lasted a couple of hours, with him since his arrest."

THE DEAD HERO.

A Splendid Popular Tribute to the Memory of Robert E. Lee.

The Record of a Christian Soldier, Citizen and Gentleman.

Great Public Meeting at Weisiger Hall Saturday Evening.

Speeches of Mayor Baxter, General Breckinridge, Mr Caldwell, Generals Finnell and Preston, and Senator Little.

A PAGE IN HISTORY.

"—— With honor lay him in his grave
And thereby shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned."
[*Henry Taylor.*

By 11 o'clock yesterday morning the roar of business had subsided to a Sabbath-day stillness, and the solemn tolling of bells went echoing through a city in sables. Private mansions and the stately temples of commerce were wreathed with black. The eye caught on every side long vistas of streets, festooned with funeral drapery to the very verge of the horizon. Pictures of the dead hero, decked with flowers and symbols of mourning, could be seen at every turn, surrounded by groups of citizens speaking in subdued tones, and bearing on their faces the impress of a sorrowful veneration such as the faces of our fathers were when Washington died. Virginia has given birth to two men who attracted the hearts of their countrymen and of all mankind with a power which no achievements, however brilliant, have ever imparted to others. Universal confidence in the purity and unselfish devotion of their characters they seemed to enjoy as a birthright. No "guilty glory or despicable state" can mingle with our estimate of them; and, in honoring their memory, men feel that they pay a just tribute to the noblest and best type of human character. From the portals of Lee's tomb where good men of all shades of opinion bowed their heads in sincere reverence, the spirit of party shrunk abashed. The honors paid to his memory in this city yesterday were confined to no party. They were not born of party spirit or poisoned by it, and men of all parties united in a spontaneous tribute to the goodness of a great man.

The flags on all the city buildings, steamboats, newspaper offices, &c., were placed at half-mast. Business was generally suspended. The Courts adjourned. The three Medical Schools, the Law Schools, and other public institutions took a recess. The funeral services at St. Paul's were witnessed by all who could gain admission. The meeting at Weisiger Hall was a wedged mass of profoundly interested people. In short, there was every external token of a general sorrow, of a universal appreciation of the great Virginian, and of the loss which the world sustains in the death of one "whom envy dared not hate:" a patriot, whether mistaken in his duty or not—the perfect model of a Christian soldier.

The meeting at Weisiger Hall last night was called to order by Mayor Baxter, who spoke as follows:

OPENING ADDRESS OF MAYOR BAXTER.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have assembled here this evening to pay our respects to the late General R. E. Lee. I am very sorry that this house is not large enough to contain all those who desire to hear, because it is a spontaneous outburst of the feelings of the people. We have met here to do honor to a late distinguished citizen of our country, therefore it is meet and proper that everybody should come who desires to do so. It is hardly necessary for me to ask of this audience to keep as quiet as possible, and to remember that this is a solemn funeral occasion. We will now be led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Perkins:

PRAYER.

Almighty and Everlasting God, the only Potentate, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the Maker of all things, the Judge of all men, ordering all things, by the council of Thine own will we have assembled here together in the order of Thy Providence, to do homage to the memory of one Thou didst give us whom we all loved and whose memory we all cherish. We come to bow ourselves in meekness and submission to Thy will, for Thou didst give us and Thou hast taken away. We thank Thee for the gift of all his excellences of character, and for all his exalted worth. Thou didst give him to us, and to Thee belongeth all praise. We earnestly beseech Thee, most gracious God, that Thou wilt bless us, that we may learn from his exalted character and Christian deportment to put our trust in Thee, and to submit ourselves entirely to Thy ordering, for, peerless among his fellows, he humbly bowed before Thee as his God. Possessed of exalted worth and excellency of character, he came as a sinner, trusting for salvation through the redemption wrought out for him and us by Thine own precious son. We pray Thee, gracious God, that this lesson may be impressed upon the heart of each and every one of us who have so esteemed him and who now do homage to his memory, and while we thus thank Thee we would pray also that Thou would give unto us a spirit of resignation, that we may say, "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord." We thank thee, Heavenly Father, that we can praise and glorify Thy precious name: that Thou didst redeem him with the Saviour's precious blood, renewed by thy blessed spirit. We thank Thee that Thou didst draw him into the way of life and salvation. We pray Thee that we may be brought to that salvation which Thou hast wrought out for him. We beseech Thee to impress upon our hearts the excellency of that religion which he received upon earth and the fruition of which he is now enjoying in Thy presence. Solemnize this meeting and impress upon our hearts the importance of the truths which it teaches us. Grant that we may feel that we have been blessed in this coming together; that we have been brought nearer to Thee, the Lord our God.

All of which we humbly ask for the sake of Thy dear Son, our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

MUSIC BY THE CHOIR.

Hon. Isaac Caldwell, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then came forward and reported a preamble and resolutions, preceded by the following address:

REMARKS OF HON. ISAAC CALDWELL.

Mr. Chairman: The esteem in which Gen. Robert E. Lee was held in Kentucky was not only great, but I believe universal. During those years in which the larger portion of his fame was achieved, and since, I have mingled constantly with all classes and all shades of opinion in business or social relations—in relations the freedom of which was never marred by any party bitterness on my part—and it affords me peculiar pleasure on this solemn occasion to bear witness on behalf of my fellow-citizens that I have never yet heard a Kentuckian express an unkind opinion or an unkind wish concerning him.

He was our countryman, we were proud of his genius. He was a Virginian, we had a property in his fame. He was generous, and gentle, and good, our love of his virtues was superior to all other emotions concerning him.

Able in command, magnanimous in victory, his biographer may maintain that it was in defeat that he rose to a sublimity of greatness which formed the grand climax to his brilliant career, and fixed his rank as the first military man of his day.

We can do nothing here to add to his renown. He built for himself an enduring monument. History will inscribe upon its tablet *immortal.* We can only mingle our tears with the thousands of his admiring countrymen who mourn his death.

Mr. Chairman, I am instructed by the committee representing the citizens of Louisville to offer these resolutions:

In the interest of republican government, which, to be genuine, must spring from the whole people,—in the interest of an all-embracing American sentiment, which cannot safely ignore the claims of any American citizen on account of acts and opinions not in themselves unworthy,—and in the interest of that national unity and peace which, if lasting and beneficent, must be constructed on the most liberal and universal principles of modern civilization,—the city of Louisville has assembled, in its character of free community, to express in a formal manner a sorrow that is not only public, the result of a public loss, but also individual, the result of a prevailing sense of a personal bereavement. It is our opinion that popular culture, the basis of popular virtue, and social order and sound government, is best encouraged and diffused by the prompt and cordial recognition of eminent virtues in eminent men; and that this rule, which is deep-set in a wise public policy, becomes a duty, when, from any circumstances, the claims of a great citizen are likely to be obscured or divided in public esteem. The Union, which survives the vicissitudes that belong to human nature, is still, we think, a common Union, transmitted to us by our fathers; and so long as it is a free and peaceful Union, its honors are the property of all the people; and it is impolitic, as well as unjust, to make invidious discriminations based upon current prejudices, which are unlikely to endure. The interests of American liberty require that we should establish a standard of national adjustment in harmony with the system of government under which we live, and the instincts of American manhood command us to make no distinction in valuing those qualities which adorn the American character.

Therefore, the people of Louisville, occupying a middle place in the geography of the country and holding this middle ground between opposing extremes, have come together at the bidding of a spontaneous patriotic impulse, to declare:

1st. That we recognize in the character of Robert E. Lee qualities of head and heart which should make all men proud to have been his fellow-countrymen,—probity, chastity, godliness,—a soul sincere and faithful, a mind upright and elevated, a disposition earnest and tranquil, a bearing through which the grace of a god-like spirit shone, realizing in all his walks and ways of life the character sketched by Paul, "blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, apt to teach, not given to filthy lucre."

And 2d. That, in the career of General Lee, we behold the illustration of these great private virtues in situations always responsible and often trying and calamitous,—skill, and temperance and courage in the field,—discretion, patience and courtesy in the council,—fortitude and dignity in defeat,—a citizen without ambition—a man without reproach—a soldier, who commended himself to the respect of his adversaries and to the admiration of the world, lacking nothing which could add to his fame, except good fortune. Therefore, be it—

Resolved, That in the death of Robert E. Lee, the American people, without regard to States or sections, or antecedents, or opinions, lose a great and good man, a distinguished and useful citizen, renowned not less in arms than in the arts of peace; and that the cause of public instruction and liberal culture are deprived of a representative whose influence and example will be felt by the youth of our country for good, when the passions in the midst of which he was engaged, and which he did not share, have passed into history, and the peace and fraternity of the American Republic are cemented and restored by the broadest and purest American sentiment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Gen. Lee, to the Trustees of Washington College, and to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Major Baxter then introduced General John C. Breckinridge, who spoke as follows:

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S REMARKS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: If from any cause it has been supposed that I am to deliver a set address on this occasion, [illegible] the supposition. I am here simply to mingle my grief with yours at the loss of an illustrious citizen. Indeed, I am more inclined to silence than to speech; for my mind is preoccupied by busy memories which call up in review the frequent and immense vicissitudes which have marked the last ten years. I find myself in the presence of a vast assemblage of the people of this great and beautiful city, who meet together without distinction of party to express their respect for the memory of the man who was the leader of the Confederate armies in the late war between the States. [Applause.] This is in itself the theme of real reflection. I am not surprised at such a spectacle presented here; for although at the close of the war it seemed to me from my distant standpoint that every element of anarchy was assembled within the bosom of the Commonwealth, yet, happily, so great were the prudence, moderation, and magnanimity of the people that all political and social relations in Kentucky will compare favorably with those of other States.

Nor in Kentucky alone, but throughout the whole South, a universal and spontaneous cry of grief has broken forth at the death of Gen. Lee, and, to the honor of human justice and charity, in nearly every part of the North manly and noble tributes have been paid to his memory.

Let us try to learn a lesson from these events. My words shall be brief but plain. Why is it that at the South we see these universal spontaneous demonstrations? First, because most of the people mourn the loss of an honored leader and a friend, but beyond that, as it seems to me, they embody a, perhaps unconscious, protest against the ascription either to him or to them of treason or personal dishonor,—a protest against the employment, by a portion of the public press, of epithets which have ceased to be used in private intercourse.

These demonstrations involve no vain and useless repinings at the result of the great struggle, but are the symbols of a noble grief, which is an honor to any people, and when properly interpreted they are an invitation to reunion and harmony upon the only principle on which we can be a free Confederacy—a recognition of the feelings, the equality and the rights of all. They are an invitation to the whole people, if there be any remaining rancour in their bosoms, to bury it forever in the grave of Lee.

I will not discuss or recall the past. It is for the pen of the impartial historian to delineate the causes, progress and consequences of the amazing contest. In regard to those who followed General Lee, sharing alike his glories and misfortunes, I have only this to say: In obedience to their firm convictions, and traditional teachings they waged a war which the world saw and yet testifies of. Being overcome, they accepted the results of their defeat, and yielded a calm yet proud submission. As to the rest, the conquerors themselves, for their own glory, must confess that they were brave. [Applause.]

Neither am I here to speak of the military career of General Lee. His feats of arms in connection with those of his great adversaries not only fill this continent, but in the old world are known from the Arctic Circle to the cape, and from the Pillars of Hercules to the Indian ocean. His surviving comrades need not vaunt the achievements of one whose renown as a soldier has made the circuit of the earth.

It is of him as a man and a citizen that I desire to utter a few earnest words, which are the less necessary after the thrilling and affectionate delineations to which most of you listened this morning. All men know that he was great, noble and self-poised, but by many he is supposed to have been, though just, yet apathetic and cold, yet I do not hesitate to declare that the warmth of his heart and the depth of his affections were, to those who knew him well, among the most striking of his characteristics. For the last year of the war it was my fortune to be thrown much with him, and during the two months immediately preceding the fall of Richmond our respective duties made our intercourse close and constant. It was under these trying circumstances that I came fully to know and appreciate his heart and character. In those long and painful interviews he stood revealed to me a considerate, kind, gentle, firm, Christian gentleman. I cannot adequately express to you the vast emotion that dwelt beneath his calm exterior. I can convey no better idea of the impression he made upon me than to say that he inspired me with an ardent love for his person and a profound veneration for his character. Of my friends, it was so massive, noble and grand in its proportions that the most heroic might be proud to bear it, yet so gentle and tender that woman might claim and adopt it for her own. [Renewed applause.]

If the spirit which animates the assembly before me to-night shall become general and extend over the whole country, then indeed may we say that the wounds of the late war are truly healed. We ask only for him what we concede to the manly qualities of others. Among the more eminent of the Federal Generals who fell during the war or have since died, may be mentioned Thomas and McPherson. What Confederate would refuse to raise his cap as their funeral trains passed by? [Applause.] Or grudge to drop a flower upon their soldier graves? And why? Because they were men of courage and honor, true to their convictions of right, and soldiers whose hands were unstained by cruelty or pillage. [Great applause.]

Let us understand and truly interpret the causes of the extraordinary honors offered by all ranks of society and all shades of opinion to the memory of Gen. Lee. Why is this vast and mixed audience assembled to deplore his loss? Why do you preside, sir, who neither shared all his convictions nor approved the methods by which he sought to maintain them? I venture to answer that it is because his intellect was large and sound; because his heart was great and good; because his piety was humble and sincere; because he ever exhibited fortitude in adversity and clemency in victory; because he was a stainless gentleman; because, after the last supreme effort was finished, with incomparable dignity and patience he taught his prostrate comrades how to suffer and be strong; and, finally, because, by the assemblage in himself of valor, moderation, wisdom, truth, self-control and all their associate virtues, he was an honor to the age in which he lived, and presented a fit model for the imitation of his own and all succeeding times. [Applause.]

His future place in history is not doubtful. For a time there will be those here and there who, charged at beholding the calm and steady lustre of his character, will assail it with malignant fury; yet history will declare that the remains which repose to-night in the vault beneath the little chapel in that lovely Virginia valley are not merely those of a matchless soldier, but also of a great and good American.

General John W. Finnell was next introduced and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GEN. JOHN W. FINNELL.

It is written in the hearts of the brave and generous everywhere, that in the presence of death the rivalries that are begotten in the busy arena of life are remembered no longer.

This vast multitude, representing all classes and conditions in life, has assembled to-night to give expression to a just homage to the character of an illustrious citizen. No divergence in opinion or in action, between him and a large number of those now here, has operated to keep them away.

As the leader of the armies of the South in the late fearful civil war, General Robert E. Lee became the idol of people of the cause he espoused. Everywhere, in all that land, in the hour of defeat as in the hour of victory, the name of General Lee was a tower of strength. No disaster dimmed the luster of his name, nor did defeat shake the confidence of his followers. There was a prestige in his presence, rarely equaled, never excelled, by that of any military leader of modern times. Indeed, it may be said of him—

"He nothing lacked in soldiership
Except good fortune."

But it is not of his military career I would speak. That is too recent and too familiar to be dwelt upon. Wrong as I then and now believe his course was, it ended in disaster, but not in dishonor.

It is of Robert E. Lee, shorn of power, stripped of the trappings of war, away from the roar and carnage of battle—standing out against the horizon *as a man, a Christian gentleman*—it is that view of him to which we may point our children; it is that view which challenges the admiration of the civilized world. Great as he confessedly was in war, how infinitely greater was he in peace. The luster of his military achievements grow dim before the halo that surrounds his life as a private citizen. Conscious, himself, as any one could be, of his great services to the people whose battles he had fought, he persistently, yet with modesty and becoming dignity, put away from himself all proffered public honors and displays. Turning away from the field where defeat had buried the cause for which he fought, he earnestly but quietly devoted himself to the building up of a great institution of learning in his native State, and to that work bent all his energies. His efforts were crowned with almost unexampled success. Hundreds of the youth of the land flocked to the school. New life seemed to be given to the soldier-teacher, and the future was full of promise to him and his associates. Putting the past far behind him, he embarked in this enterprise with the ardor of youth. It was there he fell. On the threshold of this new and most honorable and useful career he was stricken down. And it was there in this new career that the excellences of his character shone out in such winning colors.

He is dead! The people mourn—some of them as for an idolized and favorite leader; others for a cherished but erring son, yet one whose moderation and dignity, whose manly bearing and Christian forbearance, have won an oblivion of the past, and all unite in a sorrow deep, sincere, heartfelt.

General Lee's name and fame as a man and a Christian is the rightful inheritance of men everywhere who love honor, cherish truth, and venerate true manhood. It belongs to no party, to no section. It is the common property of us all.

And, my fellow-citizens, what fitter occasion than the present—here, we may say, in the presence of the dead—the leader of the armies of the South—what fitter occasion, I say, than this to offer, here and now, upon the altar our hearts here build to the memory of this good man and Christian, as an acceptable sacrifice, all the animosities, all the bitterness and the heartburnings of the past, and dedicate, with one accord, our offerings to a renewed "harmony and concord," to "peace and her victories?" And will not the incense of such an offering reach the throne of Him who proclaimed "Peace on earth and good will to men?" Nay, will it not bring joy to the hearts of our Lee, our Thomas, our Jackson, and our McPherson, once comrades, then estranged; but, may we not hope, reunited in that brighter, that better and more beautiful land which lies beyond the grave?

At the conclusion of Gen. Finnell's remarks Gen. Wm. Preston came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. PRESTON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel that it would be very difficult for me to add any eulogy to those which are contained in the resolutions of the committee, or a more merited tribute of praise than those which have already fallen from the lips of the gentlemen who have preceded me. Yet, on an occasion like this I am willing to come forward and add a word to testify my appreciation of the great virtues and admirable character of one that commands not only our admiration, but that of the entire country. Not alone of the entire country, but his character has excited more admiration in Europe than among ourselves. In coming ages his name will be marked with lustre, and will be one of the richest treasures of the future. I speak of one just gone down to death; ripe in all the noble attributes of manhood, and illustrious by deeds the most remarkable in character that have occurred in the history of America since its discovery. It is now some two and twenty years since I first made the acquaintance of General Lee. He was then in the prime of manhood in Mexico, and I met him as the Chief Engineer of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico. I see around me two old comrades who then saw Gen. Lee. He was a man of remarkable personal beauty and great grace of body. He had a [illegible] form, delicate hands, graceful in person, while here and there a gray hair, streaking with its silver lining the dark locks with which nature had clothed his brow. [illegible]

[illegible] which was then organized, he belonged, together with Gen. McClellan, Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, Gen. Beauregard, and a host of others. They recognized his master spirit.

He was never violent; he never wrangled. He was averse to quarreling, and not a single difficulty marked his career; but all acknowledged his [illegible] and wonderful [illegible] of mind. [illegible] qualities, [illegible] of his [illegible] been accomplished by every finish that a military education could bestow.

I remember when General Lee was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, at the same time that Sydney Johnston was appointed Colonel, and General Scott thought that Lee should have been Colonel. I was talking with General Scott on the subject [illegible] the North and South [illegible] was the greatest living soldier in America. He didn't object to the other commission, but he thought Lee should be first promoted. Finally he said to me, [illegible] if there were on my death bed to-morrow, and the President of the United States should tell me that a great battle was to be fought for the liberty or slavery of the country, and asked my judgment as to the ability of a commander, I would say with my dying breath, let it be Robert E. Lee." [Applause.] A great soldier that he was. Princely general that he was, he has fulfilled his mission and borne it so that no invidious tongue can level the shafts of calumny at the great character which he has left behind him.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it wasn't in this that the matchless attributes of his character were found. You have assembled here, not so much to do honor to General Lee, but to testify your appreciation of the worth of the principles governing his character, and if the minds of this assemblage were explored you would find there was a gentleness and grace in his character which had won your love and brought forth testimonials of universal admiration. Take but a single instance. At the battle of Gettysburg, after the attack on the cemetery, when his troops were repulsed and beaten, the men threw up their muskets and said, General we have failed and it is our fault. "No my men," said he, knowing the style of fighting of General Stonewall Jackson, "You have done well; 'tis my fault; I am to blame, and no one but me." What man is there that would not have gone to renewed death for such a leader? So, when we examine his whole character, it is in his private life that you find his true greatness, the Christian simplicity of his character and his great veneration for truth and nobility, the grand elements of his greatness. What man could have laid down his sword at the feet of a victorious General with greater dignity than did he at Appomattox Court-house? He laid down his sword with grace and dignity, and secured for his soldiers the best terms that fortune would permit. In that he shows marked greatness seldom shown by great captains.

After the battle of Sedan the wild cries of the citizens of Paris went out for the blood of the Emperor; but at Appomattox, veneration and love only met the eyes of the troops who looked upon their commander. I will not trespass upon your time much further. When I last saw him the raven hair had turned white. In a small village church his reverent head was bowed in prayer. The humblest seat was that of Robert E. Lee, as he entered the portals of the temple erected to God. In broken responses he answered to the services of the church. Noble, sincere and humble in his religion, he showed forth his true character in laying aside his sword to educate the youth of his country. Never did he appear more noble than at that time. He is now gone and rests in peace, and has crossed that mysterious stream that Stonewall Jackson saw with inspired eyes when he asked that he might be permitted to take his troops across the river and forever rest beneath the shadows of the trees. [Great applause.]

Hon. D. Y. Little was then introduced and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR LITTLE.

When we looked out this morning we saw a great city in mourning. All, of every party, name, or rank in life, were covered with the weeds of sorrow.

One who was a lamb in peace, but a lion in war, had fallen.

No king upon his throne, or beggar in the streets, but what might imitate his example in life and weep for his fall.

He is one more who would have suffered the affliction with the Jews rather than have enjoyed the courts of Egypt.

He needs no one to exaggerate or embalm his deeds. They are stamped in the hearts of the people. He deserves a prouder monument in his fall with his brave chiefs who gather around him, than he would to stand with the hosts who forced his surrender.

In some future time the young Americans will see a majestic pillow of granite, and read with a heart burning with gratitude and pride upon its sculptured pedestals, that Robert E. Lee bowed to the love he bore to the mother of States, that gave him birth, and not at the golden shrine of those who sought her fall.

THE MIDDLETOWN MURDER.

Preliminary Examination Before Magistrates Downey and McMichael Yesterday—William and Henry Kean and Jesse Jones Committed for the Murder of I. T. Avey.

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST THEM.

Perhaps the largest crowd the little town of Middletown, twelve miles out on the Shelbyville pike, has ever seen, assembled at Bush's school-house, Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing the preliminary examination of the parties charged with the murder of I. T. Avey a week ago. The peculiar atrocity of the murder—or assassination—had aroused the community to a high pitch of excitement that found its development yesterday.

It will be remembered that the Kean family—father, four sons, and a son-in-law—were arrested last week on suspicion of having committed the murder. They were yesterday taken to Middletown for trial, which resulted in the acquittal of the father, Fleming Kean, and two of his sons, Frank and John, and the committal for murder of the other three, William and Henry Kean, and their brother-in-law, Jesse Jones. The criminating witness was Gordon Boze, a cousin of the boys, to whom Henry boasted of having killed Avey, which story was again corroborated by Jones. Boze's statement was straightforward and perspicuous, and if he maintains his present position, and there be not evidence to shake his own, the ultimate conviction of the three prisoners for murder in the first degree can scarcely admit of a reasonable doubt. At the same time the evidence of Boze served to acquit the old man and his two sons of any complicity in the murder of Avey.

It seems very probable, however, that the murder of the peddler, Hanky, last December, from the remarkable similarity of the circumstances, might be traced to the same source. The community seem to think that the whole family have been concerned in both murders, and it is probable had it not been for the unexpected evidence of Boze, fully committing three of the party, that the whole family would have been hung from the nearest tree before this reaches our readers. Indeed, it was hinted yesterday afternoon that the liberated prisoners would consult their interest in leaving town before dusk. We believe that the advice was followed with some degree of promptness by the parties most concerned.

The evidence as elicited yesterday was not, of course, very complete or connected, and various stories and surmises were rife in the town to furnish the missing links. It is probable that the quarry sought by the party when leaving home was a Mr. Richard Gwathney, whom it was known frequently carried considerable sums of money on his person, and was in the habit of coming in from Louisville by the night train. On the way to the depot they met Avey, and inveigling him out of his way, accomplished his murder. It was said that besides the money and articles of value found upon his person, he had two notes, each for a thousand dollars, when he left Cincinnati, but the story was probably a canard.

The whole family have a stolid, though not a brutal cast of countenance. Henry, who fired the shot, is a young man about 21 or 22 years of age, Jesse Jones, age perhaps 24 or 25 and Wm. Kean, 30 or 35, the latter with thick, carrotty hair and matted red beard.

The evidence, as collated from the mass of heterogenous testimony adduced at the examination, was substantially as follows: The court convened at about 2 o'clock, Magistrates McMichael and Downey present, with Phil. Lee as Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Mr. A. S. Willis, of this city. The prisoners not having secured counsel, the court appointed Mr. Samuel Bernard, of Louisville, for the defense.

Dr. C. W. Harvey, being sworn, deposed—I am a practising physician in Middletown; examined on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., the body of a man said to be that of I. T. Avey, of Aurora, Ind. Found that he had been shot through the head, the ball, from a revolver, traversing the whole base of the brain, and coming out of the nostril. Wound sufficient to cause instant death; judged that it had been at least five hours since the wound was inflicted. Was the second arrival after the discovery of the body, which, when found, had only on a blue coat and a new shirt. The body had been dragged, as if in pulling of the boots, several feet. About one mile south of Middletown, in the middle of the highway, the body was found. Two letters were found lying near the body, both of which I recognize in the possession of the court. [The first of these was a love letter written by a Miss Miller, dated 1869, and the second a letter of indorsal: "Cincinnati, O., Aug. 18, 1870. This is to certify that we have personally known I. T. Avey for several years, and take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a man of steady habits and a good workman. Signed: J. Chambers, W. F. Bailey."] Nothing else found about corpse.

A. K. Mettox deposed that he was the first to discover the body, and that Dr. Harvey had stated all he knew himself.

George Boze was then called, and took his stand amid quite a flutter of excitement. After being sworn, he said:

I am an own cousin of the Kean boys. I live with my father and at Thos. Miller's. Boarded for a while this summer at my uncle's and worked for him. John and Henry Kean lived at home, and William opposite, about one hundred yards distant. On Wednesday, the 5th, John and Henry worked till sundown, and came home to the old man's together, I being with them. Wm. Kean made a peculiar signal by blowing in his hands about dusk and standing in his own door. Henry got up and joined William, and afterwards returned, got his coat, and left the house, he and William going away together. Saw nothing more of either of the young men that night. I stayed that night at old man Kean's. John sat up until 8 p. m., playing the fiddle, and then joined me in bed. Did not leave the house that night, nor did John. It was the night before the day in which the body was found. Henry commonly slept at Jesse Jones' and was not in the habit of staying with the old man. On last Saturday afternoon, the 9th, was in company with Henry Kean and Henry Miles at Brunerstown. Left B. about an hour before sunset alone with Henry. On the way, Henry, who had been drinking, flourished a pistol and said, "this is the way I get my living." Henry then boasted that he had shot Avey with the pistol. The two arrived at Jesse Jones' that night, a half hour after dark. The next morning (Sunday last), Jones took me out in the yard behind the house and said, "Gordon, if I tell you something will you tell it?" Jones then told me the whole story of the murder. He and Henry and William met Avey going toward the woods on the road from the depot. Offered to direct Avey to Ten Broeck's. While walking, Henry stepped back, and putting the pistol close to Avey's neck, fired, and killed him instantly. He (Jones) stripped Avey of his boots and took from him twenty dollars in money, a silver hunting-case watch and a galvanized pistol. I saw the boots taken from Avey on Jones last Sunday. Jones distinctly told me that it was Henry who killed Avey with a navy revolver. Cross-examined—I made these facts known about a week ago. Ought to have made known the facts before, but kept them back on account of kinship. My conscience hurt me, however, but no other influence induced my action. Was threatened with a rope and then made the statement. The man who was killed was a stranger and no one knew him about here. Thought strange of the whistle on the night of the murder. Jones told me that murder was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock Wednesday night. To question, "Did Henry, after the signal, bring his gun?" [illegible] old Kean's on Wednesday night, the 6th. William worked for old man Buzzard, about a half-mile from Kean's.

[illegible] how long he worked there, but he [illegible] all of his corn, and perhaps helped him in his wheat. John Kean slept with me that night. The pistol that Henry flourished was the same that soldiers carry. The pistol that was taken from Avey I saw at Jones', was a white ivory handled five-shooter. No one else saw Henry wave the pistol or heard his remark. Went with Henry to Brunerstown about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of last Saturday, and came back with him to Jones', where I stayed all night. [illegible] Jones has not [illegible] The wife of Jesse Jones, [illegible] and Henry Kean were at Jones' on that Sunday morning. Most Jones was not there. I am not mistaken in my story. I keep it ten or twelve days. [illegible]

R. Tenbroeck sworn—The paper in possession of the court is a direction to my house I sent Mrs. Cook, an employment agent at Cincinnati. I have never seen Avey, but have received a letter from Mrs. Cook in relation to him. She had sent Avey to me for employment.

Mr. Stone deposed—I saw Jones the day after the killing. The body of Avey was found on Pearson's property. I saw Jones about a half mile from the court house and about a mile from his (Jones') house. His wife and sister-in-law was with him. Boze's statement, as far as I know, is correct. I went to his father's house and called him out. We brought him back with us, and on the way he denied knowledge of the murder. Showed him a rope and told him he had better tell, when he gave the same story as in his evidence of this afternoon. Showed him the boots taken from Avey and asked him if he knew them. At first he said no, but a light being struck he recognized them as belonging to Avey. I do not remember who gave me the boots. Boze said he was not frightened into confession.

W. H. Cox testified—I am station agent at Anchorage depot. The man Avey got off of the train from Cincinnati that night, and if not, he got inquiring for the night at the station. Told him, and directed him to Middletown by way of the pike. Had on, I think, light clothes, with a straw hat. Am not accustomed to notice particularly passengers getting off trains.

Cross-examined by the Attorney for the Commonwealth—Avey came up the way. It was on the night of the murder, about half-past nine p. m. He only stopped long enough to get my directions. There was no one else on the platform at the time. He had a trunk with him marked I. T. Avey, Aurora, Ind., and showed me the proper check for the same—said he would send for it from Tenbroeck's the next morning. I delivered the trunk after the murder to Coroner Weber.

Officer Bligh sworn—I made no threats to the prisoners to extort confession. With Officers Wetherby and Gallagher, and Coroner Weber I called on Jones. He said that on Tuesday before the murder he brought his wife and sister home from his brother-in-law and did not again leave home that week. Had not seen any of the Kean boys for a week. Boze and Henry Kean spent Saturday night at his house. I then had Henry Kean brought out. He stated that on the night of the killing he stayed at his father's house with Boze and John Kean. This was yesterday at jail. Henry said he was not in the habit of carrying weapons. William Kean said that on the night of the murder he also with his wife stayed at his father's house. There had been neither a gun or pistol about the house for a month. William also stated that all the sons but Frank were at the old man's house on that Wednesday night.

Coroner Weber deposed that he had received the trunk as stated—that he had had the body of Avey placed in the vault at the Western Cemetery, and that the brother-in-law of Avey had since taken it away. That he, with Hines and Cave, arrested Jones on Sunday evening. Saw Jones with boots on, which Jones stated were the only ones he had. Jones also showed him a large horse-pistol which he said was the only one in the house. Jones volunteered this statement without suggestion from him.

The prosecution then opposed evidence of Miles Waters, Powell, and Tanner, as showing that all the Kean boys were in the habit of carrying deadly weapons, and that each of them had offered pistols in exchange for goods.

Jos. Pearson stated that he did not see Jones on Friday, the 8th. That he on Friday gave information in town of the murder.

Wm. Maddox sworn—Jones worked for me on Wednesday and Thursday before the murder. On Wednesday evening, the 6th, he left my house about an hour before sundown. Jones has worked for no one but me. Has earned in six months not more than $20 in all. Had not seen any of the Kean boys at work for days before the murder.

Colman Calloway sworn—Worked with Jones on Thursday after the murder. Did not inform any of the Keans of their prospective arrest.

Robert Wilson sworn—Frank Kean has worked for me at least twenty days out of each month since the 5th of April last at $1 per diem. Frank Kean worked for me on Wednesday, the 6th, until after dark, and returned before sunrise on Thursday, the 7th.

Jake Buzzard deposed—That William Kean worked for him until a half hour before sundown on the Wednesday of the murder.

Potts sworn—Saw William Kean at my well about dark Wednesday evening, the 6th. Our houses are two hundred yards apart. Live four (4) miles from where the man was killed.

The evidence of Mrs. Margaret Kean not being admitted, the case rested for both defense and prosecution with the last witness. Mr. Bernard, in his argument, insisted on little more than the acquittal of the old man Kean and his two sons, Frank and John, the evidence against them not warranting committal. Mr. Phil. Lee left his case with the evidence of the witnesses, his argument consisting mainly in a recognition of the peaceful disposition of the community and closing with an earnest appeal against violence of any sort. The magistrates united in the action as before stated.

The prisoners were taken from the jail to Middletown and the three accused brought back to Louisville by officers Hines and Cave and Coroner Weber. Throughout the ride and during the trial the prisoners manifested a careless indifference, the father showing the only feeling in their situation. He said: "I have lived fifty-five years and have seen much care and trouble, and with this end." The family have always been in bad odor in the community, and the general feeling is one of relief at getting rid of them.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Democracy of Simpson in Convention.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

Pursuant to a call of our Executive Committee, the Democracy of this county assembled in convention on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and after the objects for coming together were fully explained in a brief but lucid manner by David Walker, Esq., chairman of said committee, the house proceeded to a permanent organization by electing Judge W. B. Clarke President, and F. Lee Wilkinson Secretary.

Messrs. J. L. Stanford, John A. Finn and G. W. Whitesides were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and after retirement for a brief consultation reported the following:

Whereas, This Judicial District has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of our deeply lamented Judge George C. Rogers, and by his death it has become necessary to elect a Judge to fill his unexpired term, and the Governor having ordered an election for this purpose, to be holden on the 8th of November; and

Whereas, There are several candidates, all of whom are good and true Democrats, aspiring to fill said office, and, in our judgment, the success of the Democracy of this District may be imperiled, unless the party shall take some action to select her own candidate,

Therefore be it resolved, By the Democracy of Simpson county, that we will heartily co-operate with our fellow Democrats of the district in selecting a suitable candidate for said office, and if the other counties will act with us, the election of a Democratic judge will be secured.

Resolved, That we suggest Russellville as the place and Friday, the 28th of this month, the time, for holding said convention.

Resolved, That John A. Finn, C. W. Milliken, F. Lee Wilkinson, R. H. Collier, John L. Stanford, G. W. Whitesides, G. B. Stark, Dr. Charles Neely, Sr., Dr. Charles Neely, Jr., James Thompson, J. W. McClanahan, David Bryan, Joseph Bryan, E. D. Nicoll, Dr John S. Lane, Jack Hatfield, David Walker, Press Hester, James Bradshaw, Dr. Thompson, Henderson King, and all other good Democrats of the county are hereby constituted and appointed delegates to said convention, or any other convention that may be called by the Democracy of the district for the purposes aforesaid.

David Walker, Esq., then offered the following resolution, that was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we present to said convention and to the people of the 4th judicial district the name of Hon. W. W. Bush, as one in every way suitable to fill said office, whom Simpson county will most heartily support, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the convention to cast the vote of Simpson as a unit for Mr. Bush, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Franklin Sentinel for publication, and request that they be copied by the Russellville Herald, Bowling Green Democrat and Louisville Courier-Journal, after which, on further motion, the convention adjourned.

During the absence of the committee appointed on resolutions, a lively debate was kept up by Messrs. Milliken, Whitesides, Walker and Wilkinson. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout, and the convention manifested a hearty good will in the result, culminating in the selection of the Hon. W. W. Bush as our party standard-bearer.

W. B. CLARKE, President.
F. Lee Wilkinson, Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Jeffersonville, Oct. 17.

Dr. W. N. McCoy left for New York City last evening to be absent at that place for several months.

The police report three arrests since Saturday night, two for drunkenness and one for fighting. The former two are in jail awaiting their trial before Judge Mathews this morning.

The colored Baptist church of Jeffersonville assembled at the river yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the foot of Mulberry street, and baptized two candidates for immersion.

It is stated that James Pearson, the young man who was shot at a few days ago by Jeff Davis, the watchman at the Car Works, will take the matter before the next grand jury. The employes of the Car Works censure Davis very severely for the shooting. Davis says he did it to intimidate the young man, but this is not considered as a sufficient excuse.

All lovers of magic and music will not fail to be at Mozart Hall this evening to witness the wonderful performance of Prof. Haselmayer. His audiences in Louisville and New Albany were highly delighted with him, and speak of his entertainments in the most flattering terms. The "Goblin drum," the "Stylecarfe," and the canaries in their grand tournament are most excellent and very amusing, and to be fully appreciated must be seen.

Complaints are made that the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law is very loose, and that the violation of the law is very frequent of late. The proper officers are hereby called upon to see that the thing is stopped. If they do not they certainly will not be considered as safe and reliable custodians of the peace and dignity of our city. In one case yesterday the door of a certain saloon was seen standing ajar, and the clinking of glasses could be plainly heard. Let the police be on the alert hereafter.

At the preliminary meeting on Saturday night the time of the Democratic jubilee was changed from this (Monday) evening to Wednesday evening. The change is a judicious one, and will give our citizens plenty of time to prepare for the ovation, and it will also enable the Democrats in the county to get the news and be on hand to swell the grand carnival of the evening. Then let it be remembered, young and old, male and female, let all remember, that on Wednesday evening next the tried and faithful Democrats of Clark will rally at the Bruner House as the grand place of rendezvous. Arrangements are being made for eloquent speakers. Fireworks, cannon, music, torchlight processions and bonfires will be the symbols of rejoicing on the evening that has long been looked for, and at last found.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, Oct. 17.

A large number of emigrants from North Carolina to Iowa, passed through the city yesterday.

The repertorial force was well represented yesterday among the many visitors from Louisville to our city.

The number of gentlemen with fine suits of clothing on the street yesterday was accounted for by the result of the late election.

The city was remarkably quiet yesterday, not a drunken man to be seen on the streets. The day police reported that they could hear of no disturbances throughout the city.

B. F. Atkins was the only occupant of the station-house yesterday. He was bailed out in the evening, and will make his appearance in the Police Court this morning to answer the charge of drunkenness.

The young rowdies who are in the habit of assembling near the corner of Lower Fourth and Spring streets are notified that the citizens in that neighborhood have determined to put a stop to the nuisance, and that the Chief of Police has given instructions to the officers on that beat to disperse them. We trust they will heed the warning.

The young man who was selling the Oreide pens on the streets Saturday, employed some itinerant street-corner elocutionist to sell his pens. The result was that while the unsophisticated youth was at supper at the Johnson House, his employer absconded with the proceeds of the sales amounting to $25. The police were notified but failed to capture the sharper.

The plan of employing balloons in warfare was practiced by the French in 1794. After the expulsion of the Austrians from Liege, by General Jourdain, they retired to a strong situation at some distance, where they threw up intrenchments, intending to wait for reinforcements. Before, however, these could arrive, they were attacked by the French, on the 26th of September of that year, and forced to retire, after a great slaughter on both sides. The success of the French was attributed, in a great measure, to the discovery of the position and movements of the Austrians made by two engineers whom the French sent up in an air balloon.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	12 M.
Cincinnati	GEN. FRANKLIN	5 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 16.

Juniata, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Palestine, Hend.	Palmetto, Maysville.
Importer, N. O.	Edinburgh, N. O.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 16.

Gen. Buell, Cin.

The river is slowly receding, with twenty inches in the pass down the Indiana chute, and four feet on Portland bar. The weather yesterday was clear and warm in the early part of the day; later in the day it clouded up, and at 6 p. m. there were strong indications of rain.

The Nat Williams will be found at the city wharf this morning and leaves for Madison at 1 p. m. this day.

The new steamer Oddity, with a good cargo of assorted freight, was safely taken over the falls yesterday by Capt. Pink Varble.

The steamer Palestine is the mail line packet to-day for Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m.

The Juniata and Ben Franklin are the United States mail line steamers for Cincinnati to-day. Until further notice the evening boat of this line will leave at 5 o'clock.

The Pink Varble was looked for last night. She will commence loading to-day for a return trip to Arkansas river, and will leave the latter part of this week.

The Palmetto, from Maysville to Vicksburg, passed down over the falls yesterday with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel. She was loaded with plows, brooms and whisky.

The Importer arrived from New Orleans Saturday night with a good freight list. She will commence receiving for Arkansas river to-day, and leave Wednesday.

The Edinburg, Capt. Batchelor, came in early yesterday morning from New Orleans. We are not advised whether she will go into retirement for the present or commence loading for a return trip.

The pilots of the Edinburgh report the Glasgow and Lorena at Walker's; the R. C. Gray at Shotwell's, and the Anna above en route for Paducah. The Lorena and Glasgow were feeling their way carefully over Walker's bar, with prospects of good success. They had full three feet of water.

Captain Parisot's new boat, the Lucy Kiern, just completed at this port, will drop down to the Portland wharf this morning and commence loading for New Orleans, and will leave to-morrow evening. She is a fine boat, and as she was built here shippers of Louisville ought to give her all the freight she wants.

At 5 o'clock to-morrow evening the beautiful Lessie Taylor, unquestionably the finest and most elegant stern-wheel steamer that ever graced the Western waters, will take her departure for New Orleans from the Portland wharf. The Lessie Taylor is a perfect beauty. Everything that ample means and artistic taste could do to render her a model of sumptuous elegance has been done, and she enters upon her career with the assurance that wherever she goes she will win the admiration of every beholder. Capt. Kenison may well be proud of the boat, upon which he has lavished with such fine effect so much of time and money. Her outlines are the perfection of grace, and she sits the water with the airy lightness of a swan. Her cabins are furnished with the most costly and tasteful upholstery. The floors are covered with the finest Brussels carpets, and the furniture is of oiled walnut and of the most elegant design. The chandeliers, though massive in structure, are of the most graceful patterns. The state-rooms are large and roomy, and are supplied with the most comfortable spring mattresses. The table-ware is fit for a prince—this includes an abundant supply of silverware of the most beautiful description; it certainly cost enough to be beautiful. The artistic design of the cabin exhibits a very charming effect. It is reached by a grand stairway from the lower deck. In the rear of the main cabin is a large recess or minor cabin, intended for the exclusive use of the ladies. It is most elegantly furnished. Under the ladies' cabin is a freedmen's bureau, for the use of colored female passengers, where they will have every comfort. For the male passengers of that class ample accommodations are provided in a department of the texas set apart exclusively for their use. The officers' quarters are large and are provided with every convenience that their comforts and necessities can require. Indeed, the Lessie Taylor strikes the visitor as being a perfect boat in all her appointments. Certainly no pains or expense has been spared to render her so. She was built under the immediate supervision of her owner and commander, Capt. M. Kenison, for the New Orleans and Opelousas trade. She is named in honor of Miss Lessie Taylor, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Dr. John A. Taylor, of St. Landry parish, La. The following are the dimensions of this splendid steamer: Length, 156 feet, 38 feet beam, 6 feet hold, plank four inches. Machinery, 18-inch cylinders, 6 feet stroke; 3 boilers 26 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, working a water-wheel 24 feet 3½ inches length of buckets, and 21 feet 4 inches in diameter. She is supplied with fire-pumps, steam donkey, steam capstans, and all the modern improvements, and in addition to the freight hoister, she has a crane for the purpose of discharging boats and barges; also a suction attached to the donkey for pumping out boats in case of sinking. These are two additions and improvements of which very few boats can boast. The following are the names of her builders and furnishers: Her hull was built by James Howard & Co.; and her machinery by Ainslie, Cochrane & Co.; cabin by McClure & Co.; painting and decorating by W. O. Williams; and the gilding by Fitch & Lindsay, who also furnished the mirrors, one of which is very large and costly. The painting and decorating deserves especial mention. The saloon ware and the furniture of the pantry was supplied by Walton & Co.; and the furniture of the caboose, &c., by Greve, Burlage & Co., and of course Henry Wehmhoff supplied the upholstery. The carpets were from the house of J. G. Mathers & Co., and last Bridgeford & Co. supplied the plumber's work, copper, &c. All these firms deserve great credit for the charming result that they have jointly produced in the Lessie Taylor. The names of the officers of the steamer are: Asa M. Kenison, Captain; T. Joblin, first clerk; Alexander Stewart, second clerk; Wm. Underwood, pilot; R. G. Watson, engineer; D. C. Caw, mate; John Hosey, carpenter; C. T. Lornsburg, steward, and E. Quatreraux, bar-keeper. We must not forget to say that Mr. Quatreraux has fitted up his bar in the most elegant style, and has supplied it with the very best of everything in his line. The Lessie Taylor will leave to-morrow evening with a fine passenger list for New Orleans. She will take but little freight, but will carry a few head of stock. We need not commend Capt. Kenison and his fine steamer to the New Orleans and Opelousas trade. Capt. Kenison is too well known to require commendation from any source, and the Lessie Taylor will speedily make herself known and appreciated.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1870.

The general suspension of business in honor of the memory of Gen. R. E. Lee has been general in our city, the banks only keeping their doors open to have the bills maturing paid and the necessary business attended to. We therefore have no changes to chronicle.

EXCHANGE—Is weaker and offered more freely. The banks were buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Opened in New York at 113⅛ and closed at 113¼.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112½	113½
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull but stronger.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1861	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1862	111¾@112¼
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅝@111⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅝@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅝@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅝@110⅛
Ten-forties	105⅝@106⅛
Cy 6's	110 @111

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	113¾	114	⅜	..
" '62	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	⅛	..
" '64	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	⅛	...
" '65	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	⅛	..
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅜	..
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅜	..
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	⅜	..
Cy 6s	111⅜	111	111	...	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are unchanged. We have no transactions to report to-day.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, report as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	97 @ 98
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	100 @102
Bank of Kentucky	96 @ 97
Bank of Louisville	89½@ 90
Merchants' Bank	112 @113
Commercial Bank	75½@ 76½
Northern Bank	123 @124
Citizens' Bank	111 @114
People's Bank	96½@ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	88½@ 89
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	163 @164
Security bank	111 @112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	150 ...
Farmers' Bank	96 @ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	109 @110
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	80 @ 81
L. & F. R. R. (common)	41 @ 42
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	28
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	78½@ 79

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74 @ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	75 @ 76
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	76½@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 prc	78 @ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	75 @ 76
[illegible]	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" second issue, 6 per c	86 @ 87
" third issue, 6 per c	79 @ 81
" fourth issue, 6 per c	77½@ 78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99 @100
" new, 6 per c	98 @ 99
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96 @ 98
" " new, 7 per c	81 @ 82
" " issue	75 @
L & F R. R. bonds (U branch), 7 per c	84½@ 85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 6 per cent	@ 86*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	93 @ 94*
" " (L. B.) 7 per c, due '80	89 @ 90*
" " (M. S.) 7 per c, due '7[illegible]	94 @ 96
" " con'd mort., 7 pr c	@ 90*

City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @ 88
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	80 @ 82
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*
Shelbyville County bonds, 6 per c	90*
Shelby County bonds	80 @ 85*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	85½

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

Business during the week ending this evening has been moderately active in all departments, and there have been no complaints of dull times in Louisville, as was anticipated, in doing her full share of the trade with the South and Southwest. Merchants are fully prepared to meet the largest demand for every description of merchandise, and as buyers have goods, prices and terms to suit they have not been disposed to look further. For two days, and particularly to-day, business has been almost entirely suspended, to enable business men to show their respect for Gen. Robert E. Lee, one of the great men of the country and the century. The evidences of sorrow have been such as speak with touching eloquence to the eye of every one who has passed along Main street, or other important thoroughfares of the city, and Louisville has done herself infinite credit in this prompt and spontaneous recognition of the great loss the country has sustained.

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—There has been scarcely any change whatever in alcohol during the week, owing to the steadiness in highwines. We quote at $1 90 @2 per gallon.

ALE AND BEER—There is a good demand for Louisville brands of ale, and prices are steady. Lager beer is in fair demand, as also common beer. We quote cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $3; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and sales are made of the various qualities at from $3 to $4 per dozen.

BATTING—Is in fair demand and steady. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 at 22@27c per lb.

BAGS—Only a moderate demand is reported for seamless cotton bags or burlaps. Gunnies are entirely nominal. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @63
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies in bales	20 @20½
" resewed	21½@22

BAGGING—A fair trade has been reported during the week in bale rope and bagging, and prices have undergone no quotable change. Transactions have been chiefly in small lots on orders, and the heft of the business of the season is over. We quote hemp bagging at 28½@29½c, and flax and jute bagging at 29½@30c.

BALE ROPE—Very little rope is on the market, and small lots are held at 8½@9½c per lb.

BALING TWINE—Is steady at 18@19c, with ample stocks.

CORDAGE—Is steady with an ample supply. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	35 @38 c
Manilla rope	23½@24 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½c

CEMENT—Rules steady with a good demand, and manufacturers are still selling at $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is in good request at 80@90c per bu loose. Kiln-dried is unchanged, and is held at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

COFFEE—There is a good jobbing demand for Rio coffee. Stocks are ample and prices rule steady. We quote:

Fancy	23 @23½
Choice Rio	22½@23
Prime Rio	22 @22½
Good Rio	20½@21½
Fair Rio	19½@20
Laguayra	23½@23
Java	25½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS—Are in good supply and stocks include all the standard brands. We quote the following range for standard and Southern brands:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15½@17 c
" 600, " at	13½@15 c
" 700, " at	11½@13 c
Pound yarns at	33 @34 c
Carpet chain	33 @34 c
Candle wick	33 @34 c
Pound yarns	33 @34 c
Cotton twine	34 @38 c

COTTON—The market has ruled weak during the entire week, and under the influence of lower prices in New York and Liverpool prices have declined. Advices to-day are a shade better. We quote:

Middling	14½
Low middling	14 @
Good ordinary	13
Ordinary	10½@

COOPERAGE—A moderate demand for flour barrels is reported, as also for a variety of slack work. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 65
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	80
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—Dealers have been able to advance prices to the city trade during the week, and are now selling Pittsburg at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 per load, and Cannel at $5 50 per load for Honeywell and $5 00 for Peytona. Pittsburg coal is held at 12c in barges, cash.

CANDLES—The market has been active during the week, and large sales have been made by manufacturers and jobbers. We quote full-weight candles at 13@15½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory is in active demand and prices are firm at 15@15½c. Stocks are light. Pine apple cheese commands 25c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and stocks include a full assortment of fruits. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	3 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	6 00@6 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 00@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@5 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	4 50@5 00
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

FISH—Dealers report a fair demand for mackerel and white fish, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	9 00@9 50
Do No. 3, do bbl	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	4 75@5 00
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@3 00
Do No. 2, kits	2 00@2 25
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 50@1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 00
Do No. 2	7 50
Do No. 3	5 00@7 00
Herring, bbls	8 50@9 00
Sardines	25@ 42
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 65@1 75
do 2 lb cans	2 25@2 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in light request and prices rule steady. We quote lemons at $8@9 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—An active business has characterized the market during the week, and prices have been fully and firmly maintained. The local trade has purchased liberally, and a good business has been done on orders for Southern markets. Buyers for Eastern markets have also been active and have shipped liberally. Stocks are ample and dealers are able to respond promptly to orders for any of the grades. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

FIRE-BRICK—Are steady at $25 00 per 1000, and are in fair demand.

HAY—Receipts have been upon a more liberal scale during the past week, and a fair shipping demand is reported. Sales are made on the wharf at $17 00 to $18 00 per ton, and from store and delivered on cars at $19 00 to $20 00 per ton.

HIDES—Prices are quotably unchanged and offerings meet with ready sale. We quote dry flint at 19c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted at 10@10½c per pound.

IRON COTTON-TIES—The market is well supplied and a fair demand is reported; sales are made in round and jobbing lots at 5¾@6¼c per pound.

IRON AND STEEL—Are quotably unchanged and a fair business has been transacted during the week. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@5¼	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¾	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@6	Amer'n blister	11@13
Sheet	5¾@ 6¼	German	13@15
Boiler	8 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6¼
Castings	4 @ 5¼	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Stocks are fully equal to the demand, and dealers have not revised quotations. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@36	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@13
Skirting	42	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@75		
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—Prices are unchanged and dealers report a fair demand, with sales at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LUMBER—The market is well supplied with the various qualities, and quotations rule the same as for some time past. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ @30 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	20 00
Hemlock flooring	20 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 60
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices rule firm. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 10's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 6-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra [illegible]	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 10's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	62 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A good demand continues for sirups, and dealers are well supplied with the various brands of sirups, and prices range from 60c to $1 25 for the different grades. New Orleans molasses is in light supply and is nominal at 80 to 90c per gal.

NAILS—The market rules firm and stocks are light, with an active demand. We reproduce previous quotations:

10d at $4 [illegible]	6d at $5 [illegible]
40d at $4 [illegible]	4d at $5 [illegible]
8d at $4 [illegible]	3d at $6 [illegible]

Cut spikes are held at $4 [illegible] per keg; wrought spikes at $[illegible] for ⅜, $6 75@[illegible] for 5-16 and $[illegible] for [illegible]

½-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OILS—We note a slight advance in linseed oil; in other respects the market is unchanged. We quote:

Linseed oil	94 @98	Gasoline	30 @35
Lard oil	1 10 @	Bank oil	60 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 25	Straits oil	65 @
Coal oil	25 @27½	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	12		

OFFAL—Is in fair request, and prices are quotably unchanged.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Prices are steady, and stocks ample. We quote:

White lead pure at	11½@12
White lead No. 1	9 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	$14 00
American red lead	12 00
English orange mineral	25 00
English Venetian red	3 50
French Rochelle ochre	3 00@3 50
Paris white	4 00@4 50
Spanish whiting	

PIG IRON—Is in fair demand, and prices rule steady at previous quotations. Receipts for the week foot up 344 tons, and the sales to 800 tons. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, mill	32 00@33 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@35 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Is in good request and prices are unchanged. We quote at 8¼@9¼c per lb for South Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon.

STARCH—Prices rule steady and we quote pure at 5¾ to 6½c, as to quantity.

SOAP—We have no change to note in quotations. A fair demand is reported and sales are made at 7@7½c for No. 1 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SALT—The market is unchanged and agents are well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	3 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—A light demand is reported, and prices are steady at quotations. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$7 00@ 7 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@ 5 25
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@ 1 75

SUGARS—The market during the past week has ruled steady, and a good demand has been reported for the various descriptions. In New Orleans sugars there is very little doing, owing to the light supply, and prices should be regarded as nominal. We quote:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	12½@13
Fully fair	12 @12½
Fair	11½@12

There is an active trade in refined sugars, and dealers report ample stocks. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	14½@15
A's	13¾@14½
B's	13¾@14½
Extra C	13¼@14
C's	13 @13¼
C. Yellow	12 @12½
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in good demand, and price rule firm. We continue to quote:

Demerara	12¾@13¼
Porto Rico	11 @13
Cuba	11 @13

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 00
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 25
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

TIN PLATE—Is firm, with a good demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	16 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Is steady, and we continue to quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—We have no change to note in quotations. Dealers are well supplied with the various qualities, and clear cider vinegar is selling at $7 to 8 00 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10 00, and pure vinegar at $11@12 00.

WOOL—The market is quiet and we quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb, on arrival.

WOODENWARE—Is in ample supply and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 35@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted "	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@ 2 80
Seives "	1 75@ 2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Stocks are ample, and dealers are selling at the following revised quotations, with 30 per cent. discount to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x30 to 24x30	8 00	22x34 to 28x40	9 00
22x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36	8 50		

WHISKY—Highwines have ruled steady during the week, with a fair demand, at 88@87c per gallon, tax paid. Rectified whisky is quotably unchanged, and sales are made at 90c@$1 25 per gallon, as to proof. Stocks of copper whisky are ample, and moderately active. Dealers quote steam-copper, season of 1870, at $1 40@1 60; season of 1869 at $1 75@2 00; season of 1868 at $2 25@3 00. Pure copper—season of 1870, $1 75@2 15; season of 1869, $2 15@2 75; season of 1868, $3 00@3 75.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in fair demand, and dealers are selling from store at $3 00 to $4 50 for common to choice New York qualities.

BUTTER—The market is active, and country butter sells readily at 25 to 33c for fair to choice, in lots, on arrival. Western Reserve butter commands 35@37½c.

BROOM CORN—Is in good supply, and sales are made at $60 to $125 per ton, as to quality.

BARK—Is steady, and tanners are paying $12@12 50 per cord for chestnut oak on arrival.

BEESWAX—Receipts are light and good to choice lots command 32@33c per lb on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—A fair demand for apples is reported, and dealers quote at 4@4½c per lb on arrival. We quote half peaches at 6@7c, and quarters at 4½@5c.

EGGS—Have been coming forward more liberally and prices have declined during the week. We quote at 19@20c per dozen, in lots, on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prices are well maintained, and sales are made of good and prime lots at 75@77c per lb.

FLAX SEED—Receipts find ready sales at $1 75 per bush for prime lots.

GINSENG—Is quiet and steady. Sales are made at 60@65c per lb as to quality.

ONIONS—Are steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made at $2 75@3 per bbl, packed.

POULTRY—A fair supply of chickens is reported and dealers are selling on arrival at $3 25@4 per doz. Ducks command $3 50@4 per doz.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and dealers are paying $2 25@2 35 per bbl loose, and sales are made at $3@3 25 per bbl packed.

The Grain Market.

There has been a fair degree of activity in the wheat market during the week, and offerings have been readily taken by millers and operators at full prices. Receipts, however, have been light, and as a consequence transactions have not assumed special importance. The tenor of advices from New York and Europe has been such as to strengthen the views of dealers, and it is believed that prices will rule higher as the season advances. While these views are regarded well founded, the immediate future is involved in too many uncertainties to warrant large investments, and with past experience it is not probable that dealers will abate the caution which has characterized their course since harvest. Mediterranean amber and hill wheat commands 90c to $1 05 per bu hel on arrival, and white wheat $1 05@1 15 per bushel.

There is only a light local business doing in corn. Sales of new ear corn are made at 40@50c from wagons and at 60@65c from store. Old corn commands 60@65c from wagons and 70@75c from store. Prime shelled corn is offered at 85c from store, sacks included.

We hear of no transactions of importance for the new crop of corn. It is the general opinion that contracts will be made at points on the river and railroad at 40c per bushel, shelled, though when it can be shipped to realize a profit upon this price is not so easily determined. Some grain operators are of the opinion that 30c is as high as corn ought to rule and give the buyer any fair chance to realize a profit.

Oats are in fair request, and command 35@37½c per bushel in bulk on arrival. Sales are made from store at 42@45c in bulk, and 50c including sacks. The crop is known to be large, and there are no probabilities of an immediate advance in prices.

There is a moderate business doing in rye, and dealers are paying on arrival 70@75c per bushel, and selling at 80@85c from store.

Barley is steady with a moderate demand, and we quote all barley from store at $1 20@1 30, and $1@1 10 per bush on arrival. Spring barley ranges from 75 to 80c per bushel on arrival, and 90c@$1 from store.

A fair demand for malt is reported and prices are steady.

The Provision Market.

There was very little doing in provisions today, but advices from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other points of supply indicate weakness, and report prices declining. During the past week the market has been buoyant and active at full prices, and a reaction for several weeks was not anticipated. Under the circumstances it is difficult to give accurate quotations or foreshadow the condition of the market a day in advance. Stocks of all descriptions of hog product are reduced to a low point, and with a probable demand that will leave very little in the hands of dealers at the close of the season, there are no good reasons for believing that prices will go much below present quotations. We quote mess pork at $25 50@26; rump at $21@22. Bacon—clear sides at 18¾@19c; clear rib 17¾@17½c; shoulders 14@14¼c. Sugar-cured hams at 23½@25c. Prime tierce lard at 16@16¼c, and keg at 18¼@18½c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEORGE BIRCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14, 1870.

CATTLE—The arrivals of this class of stock have been fair during the past week, with the market ruling about at last quotations. The receipts were about equal to the demand, and all were sold about as fast as they arrived. The thin and inferior grades went off at from 2½ to 3c, for common and fair 3¼ to 3½c, for good to the best grades 4 to 4½c, and for the best grades and No. 1 butcher stuff 4¾ to 5½c. There have been a few sales made of extra steers and heifers at [illegible]. Shipping cattle—none on the market. Some steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, would sell at from 6 to 7c.

HOGS—Receipts of this class of stock during the week have been considerably larger than for some weeks previous, and there was a gradual decline in the market up to the close of the week, with a dull and heavy feeling, and there may be quoted a decline of ½@¾c from last quotation, but at the close there seemed to be a better feeling manifested, and buyers bought freely at the decline. Light half-fatted hogs are selling at from 6¼c to 6¾c, and smooth well-fatted heavy hogs at 6¾c to 7c. These higher figures obtained from butchers in a small way. None left over in pens unsold.

SHEEP—The receipts of this stock are light, and the market is fair for good butcher sheep. Fair, poor sheep, per head, $1 [illegible] fair butcher sheep, $2 75@3; nice, smooth, well-fatted butcher sheep, per pound, 3¼@4c. Lambs are selling, as to quality, at from $2 to $3 50 per head; heavy well-fatted sheep to shippers, 4½@4½c. None left over in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—The market in the Southern States for this class of stock is reported dull, but this does not stop all the drovers from this market, as there are still a good many that have horses and mules on hand, and they keep them moving. There were nine car loads Southward bound—went out on the Nashville road yesterday evening.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	468
Hogs	2,341
Sheep	211
Horses and Mules	306
Total	3,326

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

In reviewing the live stock market for the past week ending this evening, we have nothing new to offer. The receipts have been large and the market has been active and firm, so that all the stock met with ready sale on arrival.

CATTLE—The class of cattle has been good during the week, and all classes met with quick sales at fair prices. The quality has been better, and buyers were on the market every day so that as fast as they arrived they were readily taken. Some very nice smooth shipping beeves were on sale and they brought fair prices. The better grades of butcher's cattle are always in request, and drovers find no trouble to sell at remunerative prices. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, we are able to report that there is scarcely a bullock left over unsold. Those that have stock for Monday's market will find a clear field to operate in, as the tallings are all closed out and a good demand exists among buyers. A large quantity of cattle are used in this market at this season of the year, so that parties do not have to ship to other points to get rid of their stock. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-blood and full-blooded Durhams, weighing from 1,300 to 1,800 lbs; none on sale. Good choice shippers that are in good flesh, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500, sell at $6 25 to $7. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 75 to $5 50; good butcher's stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and fancy steers, that are smooth, sell at $5 50 to $75; and second quality sell at $4 50 to $5; common at $3 50 to $4, and tailings at $2 to $2 50 per cwt. gross. Fresh milkers are in better request, and sell as to quality from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—The market has been well supplied, and prices have improved; we quote for wethers weighing from 90 to 110 lbs, $2 50 to $4; extra heavy, weighing from 120 to 140 lbs, sell at $4 50 to $5 per cwt gross; mixed lots sell at $2 50 to $3; and lambs that are in good fix from $2 to $3 50 per head.

HOGS—The market has been well supplied, and we have to report that further concessions have been made by holders of this product. Shippers are now in the market, and are buying at $6 50@6 75 for light and heavy, weighing from 200 lbs and upward, at $7@7 25. A few were sold in a retail way at $7 50 per cwt. gross. We are unable to say what changes may take place in this class of stock, and parties must only take our quotations as real sales from day to day.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still arriving every day on their way South. Sales are reported slow, and but little demand, yet parties are willing to take the chances, and they say that the stock must be sold.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	979
Sheep	958
Hogs	979
Horses and mules	219
Total	3,120

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—P. M.

The cotton statement for the week at all the ports is as follows: receipts 71,705 bales; exports 73,215 bales; stock on hand 179,000 bales.

The bank statement is unfavorable and as follows:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$265,276,690
do increase	294,481
Specie	11,510,708
do decrease	988,263
Circulation	32,767,705
do increase	374,494
Deposits	187,487,710
do decrease	211,402
Legal-tenders	50,326,279
do increase	251,053

The money market easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, are nominal at 8⅜@8¾.

The gold market opened at 113⅜, declined to 113, reacted to 113⅜, and closed steady at 113⅛@113¼. The borrowing rates were ½ per cent to flat, and for carrying 2 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $37,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $472,912, and for the week $654,223.

Government bonds are quiet. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114 @114¼
Coupons of '62	112⅝@113
Coupons of '64	111⅜@111¾
Coupons of '65	111⅜@112
Do new	110⅜@110½
Coupons of '67	110⅜@110⅝
Coupons of '68	110⅜@110⅝
Ten-forties	106⅜@106⅝
Currency 6's	111⅜

The Treasury redeemed to-day $35,000 of the bonds of 1871.

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91 @	Old Virg'a	63 @
Old Tenn	62 @	Old N. Car	47½@
New Tenn	60½@	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	64 @		

The stock market is very dull but firm, though generally quiet. Western Union Telegraph was the great feature and sold as high as 41¾. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	68	Northwestern	81½
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	88½
Western U. Tel	41¾	Rock Island	113
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen'l	108
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	64½
Do preferred	11	Do preferred	82
Adams Express	67½	Tol. & Wabash	54½
Wells & Fargo	39	Do preferred	75
American Ex	43½	Fort Wayne	95½
U. S. Express	46	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	45½	Do preferred	54
N. Y. Cent'l, con	93⅜	Chi. & Alton	113½
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88⅜	Do preferred	115
Erie	23½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	35½
Erie preferred	45	C. C. and C	82
Harlem	134½	Burlington	156
Do preferred	135½	Lake Shore	95
Reading	100½	C. K. & I. C	13½
Mich. Central	121	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburg	105½	St. Joseph	

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,259,033
General merchandise	2,759,183

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced, with sales of 3,100 bales at 16½c for middling uplands. [illegible]

LATEST—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 5c. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced; new spring $1 [illegible]; winter red and amber Western $1 [illegible]. Rye, the demand is light but holders are firm [illegible]. Oats are steady with a moderate demand [illegible]. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm [illegible] offered cash for seller October.

DRY GOODS—The market generally is lacking in animation, and some jobbing houses have concluded to sell goods based on the decline in cotton. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, No. 2 red winter $1 [illegible]. Corn is dull and prices [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Flour, the unfavorable weather [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—Cotton is firmer and sales at 15¾c; receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales. Flour is steady [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

Another Peace Proposition.

It is said a new peace movement is on foot which proposes a settlement of the Franco Prussian quarrel by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Belgium and a guarantee of their neutrality by the European powers. This would separate the territory of France and Prussia entirely. The Parisian government is reported as favoring the proposition.

Escape of Bazaine.

The reported escape of Bazaine from Metz is confirmed by a special to the New York World from Ostend. He made a general and desperate assault on the Prussian lines in two directions simultaneously and cut his way through. At last accounts he was at Thionville reorganizing his army, and was in possession of the road to Mezieres. If this all be true, Bazaine with his army is free, and the fact is likely to compel a considerable change in the present military situation.

Paris and Orleans.

There is no news from the vicinity of Orleans later than that published yesterday, consequently the reports of French advantages there are unconfirmed and uncontradicted. The Germans deny that there has been any serious fighting around Paris, and more especially the report that they were driven. The bombardment of the city it seems has been delayed at the instance of Bismarck, but now that the negotiations he was attempting have failed, it is probable the city will be turned over to the horrors of a terrible bombardment.

BASE BALL.

Red Stockings Again Defeated.

The game at Rockford, Illinois, Saturday, between the Forest City Club, of that place, and the Red Stockings, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 12 to 5. The first game of the series was won by the Reds. The next was a tie, 16 to 16. Another game will have to be played to decide the superiority. The following is the full score of the game Saturday:

CINCINNATIS.	O.	R.	FOREST CITYS.	O.	R.
G. Wright, s s	2	1	Addy	2	1
Gould, 1st b	4	0	Barnes	2	3
Waterman, 3d b	3	1	Simmons	1	3
Allison, c	3	0	Hastings	4	0
H. Wright, c f	3	1	Foley	2	1
Leonard, l f	5	0	Stires	3	2
Brainard, p	4	0	Doyle	5	0
Sweasy, 2d b	2	1	Cone	4	1
McVey, r f	3	0	Spaulding	4	1
Total	27	5	Total	27	12

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Forest City	2	4	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	—12
Cincinnati	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

First base on errors—Cincinnatis 2; Forest Citys 5.
Home runs—G. Wright 1; H. Wright 1; Leonard 4; Barnes 1; Stires 1; Spaulding 1.
Out on strikes—Sweasy.
Double plays—Cincinnatis 1.
Umpire—Mr. D. Sawyer, of the Springfield Club.
Scorers—Atwater and Baker.
Time of game—Two hours.

At Boston, Saturday, the Mutuals beat the Harvards, 24 to 13.

The New York Mutuals refuse to play the deciding game with the White Stockings this year, alleging the lateness of the season as the reason.

In the last game between the White and Red Stockings, Mart. King, the catcher of the former, had the forefinger of his left hand badly broken early in the game, but did not mention that circumstance, and continued to catch as though nothing had happened. There was pluck.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Damen's Lecture.

Every seat in Weisiger Hall was occupied last night at Rev. Mr. Damen's lecture, and the attention given the eloquent gentleman was earnest and sympathetic.

Mr. Damen's lecture was upon the suggestive subject of the Objections to Catholicity, and was, of course, a defense of the church against its detractors. His treatment of the subject was at the same time exhaustive and very amusing; so much so that the length of time occupied by its delivery was hardly appreciated by the audience. Father Damen discussed quite fully the objections to the church which are most popular in this country to-day: the school question and the statement that Catholicity is opposed to education, to art and to science. The first part of the lecture was devoted to the disproval of the calumny, in a Catholic point of view, of the disinclination of the priesthood to the publication and the promiscuous reading of the Bible by Catholics.

The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted, one half to St. John's parish in this city, and the other to the Jesuit establishment in Chicago. To-night Father Damen lectures at St. John's Church, corner Walnut and Clay streets.

Opera House.

At the Opera House to-night Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh appear in the drama of Eustache Baudin. Mr. Albaugh was formerly of our city, while Mrs. A. is a sister of the celebrated Maggie Mitchell. They are supported by the stock company of the theater.

Weisiger Hall.

Dupres & Benedict's minstrels, which troupe was not massacred by the Indians, open to-night at Weisiger Hall. They advertise a large company.

Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock two men, Frankie Frank and Adolph Dempf, entered the saloon of Andy Kreilzer, on the corner of Green and Preston streets, and called for a drink. Afterward, going into a room in the rear of the saloon, almost immediately Frank drew a knife and cut Dempf twice in the arm and three times in the back, one cut under the arm penetrating to the spine. After the stabbing, Frank ran out of the back door, and up to a late hour last night had not been arrested. It is said that the parties had had some words before entering the saloon about a debt owed by Frank to Dempf, but there was no altercation in the saloon. Dempf keeps a store on Market, between First and Second streets. Frank is a German laborer, living on Green, just above Jackson. Dempf had his wounds dressed at the saloon, and was removed to his father's house, on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston. His hurts are slight, none of them being more than painful flesh wounds.

The Aurora Borealis.

A correspondent of the New York Telegrapher writing from this city says:

We had quite a display of the aurora borealis here last Saturday night. It was first noticed on the line between here and Nashville. When the idea that it was the aurora found habitation in the brains of the officiating artists, Messrs. Stewart, of Nashville, and Fox, of Louisville, they immediately cut off their batteries and threw both ends to the ground, in an endeavor to work by the aurora current solely. As first no sign of its presence was visible, but in a few minutes "N" was heard calling "L." "L" responded, and heavenly jokes were about to be transmitted, when, much to the jokers' chagrin, the aurora left, as if disgusted with the familiarity of the telegraphic inhabitants of this mundane sphere.

A metallic circuit was then formed, but the aurora wouldn't bite worth a cent, so our scientific experiments were brought to a premature close, forcing us to the conclusion that the aurora may be well enough for Sunday electricity, but, for a good, reliable current, give us the galvanic.

A Strange Story.

A Pittsburg special says: "A singular case of kidnapping has just been developed here. Some five years ago Maggie Buckley, then about two years old, an estray, was put in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and after being there a short time a lady took a fancy to the child and adopted it. A month ago the woman who had brought the child here, while passing the residence of the little one, recognized her and forced the child to accompany her. The police succeeded in recapturing the stolen child, and placed her in the orphan asylum. The lady who adopted the little one sent a letter to her father, David Buckley, at Cave City, but got no answer until last evening, when a letter written by his widow, employed at the Galt House, Louisville, was received, stating that the child was stolen five years ago, and since that time she was entirely ignorant of its whereabouts. David Buckley, the father of the child, was in the Union army during the rebellion, and died at Cave City, soon after which the mother removed to Louisville. Little Maggie will be sent to her mother."

Brinley at Memphis.

From the Memphis Appeal's report of the fourth day of the great fair at that city, we clip the following:

The plow contest was spirited and interesting. Brinley entered a dozen or more plows of various kinds. The "Grand Detour," "Erie," and the St. Louis "Industrial Plow—all steel—were the competitors. After a patient investigation of several hours, the committee, whereof Dr. Peebles, of Somerville, was chairman, investigated the merits of eight different plows, awarding to Brinley, the "Plow King," the blue ribbon in every instance.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Appointments by Governor Stevenson.

The Governor has appointed the following delegates to attend the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, the 25th of October instant, to consider the question of the removal of the Capital from Washington City:

State at large—Garrett Davis, J. Proctor Knott, Samuel B. Churchill, Curtis F. Burnham, E. S. Bevier, and R. T. Baker.
First District—L. S. Trimble, J. H. Roulhac, and I. A. Spaulding.
Second District—Thomas S. Pettit, Robt. T. Glass, and Robt. T. Bush.
Third District—W. L. Dulaney, W. W. Bush, and John W. Caldwell.
Fourth District—Frank Wolford, Jos. H. Chandler, and Wm. Johnson.
Fifth District—A. P. Grover, Robt. Mallory, and Alfred T. Pope.
Sixth District—John W. Menzies, J. R. Hallam, and C. W. West.
Seventh District—Ben. F. Buckner, J. E. Cantrill, and Beriah Magoffin.
Eighth District—Geo. Denny, R. W. [illegible], and [illegible] Boyd.
Ninth District—W. H. Wadsworth, Thos. M. Green, and H. W. Andrews.
Who are requested to attend without notice.

☞ The Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes in the United States amount to about half a million, in the proportion respectively of twelve, seven, and one.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The weather yesterday was bright and beautiful.

The churches were unusually well attended yesterday.

Hundreds of strangers are in the city, and the hotels are all well filled.

Walking down Broadway is the fashionable Sunday-afternoon amusement.

Senator Lytle, of Clay county, Ky., and C. C. Carroll, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

The great bridge over the Ohio river continues to be an object of interest. Hundreds of people visit it every pleasant day.

At the Clay-street station, last night, Rudolph Hillman had d. and d. c. checked next to his name—arrested by Dennison.

Wm. Mathews, drunk, and Joseph Jacobs, drunk and disorderly, were at the jail last night, arrested by Welch and Johnson.

The French citizens were highly jubilant yesterday over the news from the seat of war. The Prussians were just the reverse.

Mary Murphy, drunk, and Pat Reed, drunk and disorderly, slept off their vinous excitement at the First-street station last night.

Nellie Murphy, drunk, was found dancing on the street yesterday afternoon and escorted to the First-street station by Officer Johnson.

Lemuel Younger, arrested by Officer Corcoran, was registered last night on the First-street slate for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Jno. P. Sullivan, assault and battery on M. Smith, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Jameson. He was registered at Clay-street station.

Mr. Alex. Kean, of Lake Providence, La., son of Dr. A. C. Kean, formerly of Georgetown, Ky., died at the Galt House yesterday, after a brief illness.

An ancient chronicler under date of October 16, 1793, says "the French convention constituted death only an eternal sleep. It was afterward restored, however, to its original condition."

The ball at Glover Hall to-night for the benefit of the K. K. Adath Israel will be the grandest affair of the season, and will doubtless be largely attended by the beauty and fashion of the city.

Kate Sherwood, the woman who was so badly cut on Saturday night by Mollie Brown at the house of ill-fame on Lafayette street kept by Mollie Gibbs, was lying in a precarious condition last night.

The regular business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their room on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are particularly requested to be present, as business of great importance will be brought up.

Ed. Bruce, sentenced seven years for robbery, and Wm. Barrett, in for one year, convicted of grand larceny, were yesterday brought up from Hickman county by the sheriff, Mr. E. T. Allen, and lodged in the jail. He takes them up to Frankfort by the early train to-day.

C. C. Rankin, agent of Messrs. Moore & Co., 113 Third street, complained to the Chief of Police that he had entrusted to a man named Benton four gross of steel pens and $6 in money; that Benton sold the pens for $6 per gross and then went "where the woodbine twineth."

Yesterday afternoon Officer Johnson arrested Richard Morris for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On the way to the Clay-street station Jno. McKinney, an Irishman, attempted to rescue the prisoner. He was not only not successful but was himself marched off to the station and there slept last night.

A man, too drunk to tell his name, tumbled backward over the railing around the basement of the drug store at the corner of Fourth and Green yesterday afternoon, but caught by his head and heels upon a projection, and there hung until rescued by a policeman, who placed him on the ground floor at the jail.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon between twelve and one turned out to be a trial of the watchfulness of the Sim. Watkins company. Our Chief of the Fire Department was out riding with the Chief of the same department of St. Louis, when it was proposed that the alarm should be sounded from No. 18. The above engine was promptly upon the spot, and proved conclusively the efficiency of our system, and its strict enforcement here.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY LOVER.

A Louisvillian, Jilted by His Lady-Love, Threatens to Kill Her and Commit Suicide if She Attempts to Marry Another.

To-morrow one of the popular churches in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, is to be the scene of a bloody tragedy if the Pittsburg Dispatch is correctly informed. A gentleman of this city, goaded to desperation by the fickleness of his lady love, has made all the necessary preparations to send her "from the altar to the grave" and then take his own life if she attempts to marry a rival. The Dispatch of Thursday gives the following particulars:

If threats amount to anything there will be a most diabolical scene transacted in a certain church in Allegheny City on next Tuesday evening. As far as we have been able to learn, the affair is all arranged to result in the wounding or perhaps death of two persons; the one a young and beautiful lady, the other a young man pretty extensively known in business circles of this vicinity. The story runs thus: Some two years ago the young gentleman and the young lady referred to became enamored of each other, and in due time were engaged, and indeed the wedding day was fixed. A change in the business affairs of the intended husband called him to Louisville, where, for the past year or more, he has resided. A lively correspondence was carried on until a few months ago, when we are informed the lady was apprized of certain indiscretions on the part of her intended, which had the effect of putting an end to the correspondence, at least, on her part. Thoroughly assured that the gentleman was guilty of certain very bad conduct in Louisville, such as would forbid him from ever moving in the circle of society enjoyed by the young lady, she wrote to him that their engagement must be broken, and that he must never write or speak to her again.

For a time silence reigned supreme, as far as the couple were concerned, and eventually the lady "met and loved another," and the marriage of the two is fixed at a popular church, in Allegheny, for next Tuesday evening. About one week ago news of the coming wedding was communicated to the lady's old lover, who, it appears, was greatly surprised, and at once vowed that she should never be the wife of any one but himself.

Packing his trunk and arming himself with a "six-shooter," the discarded lover set sail from Louisville and arrived here on last Saturday. Meeting many of his friends during the past few days, he made no secret of his intention, on the occasion of the wedding on next Tuesday evening. He asserted freely that he would kill the bride before the knot is tied, and will then make his own quietus with the same weapon. Of course, time can only prove what the result may be; yet the presence of the young man here, and the positive assertions he makes that he will certainly shoot his former beloved, "e'en when before the altar," and then himself, are regarded by the friends of the parties as of a most decided nature.

The other evening, the young lady asserts, her old flame followed her quite a distance over some of the thoroughfares of Allegheny City. As soon as she noticed that she was followed, she took the opportunity, while the young man was passing a shop window, to look at him in the light coming from the window. No sooner did she perceive that the individual was her former lover than she screamed and at once started on a run for the residence of her parents, entering which she fell on the floor in a fainting condition consequent upon her fright.

As will may be imagined, the intended husband as well as the bride and friends of the parties are in a quandary as to what action to take. A dread of publicity alone prevents the taking of legal steps in the matter, yet it is not improbable that the sanguinary Louisvillian may fall into the clutches of the law to-day or to-morrow, should he persist in his declarations.

THE MARKET HOUSES.

The Mayor Recommends the Removal of these Antiquated Structures from Market Street.

The following message, from His Honor the Mayor, was submitted to the General Council Friday night, and referred to the joint committee on Court-house and Public Buildings:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: It is my opinion that the interests of the city would be greatly benefited by the removal of the old market buildings in the middle of Market street, or at least those between Floyd and Preston, and Tenth and Eleventh streets, presuming that they would be replaced, as would doubtless be the case, by market-houses erected in the squares by private enterprise, such as the Central Market, on Fourth street, and the Second-street market. Where the old buildings have been removed from other parts of the street, between Third and Fourth, and Fifth and Sixth, thereby opening these squares to the free passage of vehicles, and otherwise relieving the business there of annoying obstructions, the property on both sides of the squares has rapidly risen in value, and the business itself become largely extended, thus benefiting not only the interests of these sections of the street, but the whole city in a general way. From the enhanced value of the property and the increased business, the city has derived a corresponding benefit in an augmented revenue, and in the end gains largely by the removal of these street obstructions.

The experience of other cities in this matter is similar to ours, and the principal ones, East and West, now conduct their business chiefly in the houses erected on the squares.

As the removal of the similar buildings from other parts of Market street has been of so much advantage, it is to be supposed that the removal of these herein referred to will be followed by correspondingly good results. The revenue derived from these buildings is insignificant, the receipts in 1869 being only $3,382 80 from the Tenth-street market, and $5,328 from the Preston-street Market, while the expenditures were $940 and $830, leaving the small sum of $6 940 as net revenue from both. This amount would, in a short time, be returned with interest from the enhanced value of the relieved property. As it is, these buildings really accommodate but a limited number of our citizens. As a general rule those residing, say south of Walnut street, find them too distant, and have to depend on nearer private market-houses. In the winter season they are particularly inaccessible; are attended with a great amount of discomfort, being open to the weather, and, therefore, cold, bleak, and damp, and, altogether, offer such imperfect facilities of marketing that a radical change in the style and situation of the houses would be beneficial to the people far and near. If the removals are made, private capital will no doubt provide ample market accommodation in the squares at different points where needed. Aside from this, however, it is not advisable for a city of this size and amount of commercial activity to have one of its most important streets obstructed and business impeded by these old buildings.

We are at this period of our existence, urged by the necessities of our growing commerce, to provide additional avenues for city travel, by opening new streets and reconstructing others; and while thus striving to increase our facilities for intercommunication, it is manifestly unwise to permit permanent obstructions to exist on any important thoroughfare.

Some few persons, from interested motives, may object to the proposed removals, but I would suggest to your honorable body that the material welfare of the city at large should not be impaired by the opposition of a small class. I hope this matter will receive your prompt attention. Respectfully,

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Masonic.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be opened in the Masonic Temple to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. Quite a large number of delegates from subordinate lodges have already arrived, and the attendance bids fair to be unusually large. Delegates arriving this morning, and those in the city who have not reported to the Grand Secretary, are requested to do so this morning at the Temple.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

Charles Pickerill and Christopher King, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each.
John Bicker, same charge; fined $10, and James King, discharged.
Willis Lane, abuse of family; fined $5.
Margaret Popp, assault on C. Schultz; continued until Monday.
John Hilbert, running a car on and wounding Delia Jones; continued until Monday.
Daniel Grady, assault on John Laughlin with intent to kill; continued until Monday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted Friday:

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. A. H. Hussey, order forfeiting recognizance set aside.
United States vs. R. Wimsatt, violation of Internal Revenue; claim of Elias Webb to be informer filed.
United States vs. Lafayette Woolridge, violation of Internal Revenue law; plea of not guilty; jury and verdict nolle prosequi as to 1st, 2d and 3d counts, and guilty on 4th count.
United States vs. Edmund Berry, attempt to commit a rape upon a white woman; verdict not guilty.
United States vs. Edmund Berry, same; nolle prosequi.
U. S. vs. Lycurgus Winder, making cigars without paying special tax; plea guilty.
U. S. vs. Nathan Warren, violation of internal revenue; jury and verdict not guilty.
U. S. vs. Fidelis Warren, same; nolle prosequi.
U. S. vs. W. R. Goodpasture, same; nolle prosequi.
U. S. vs. Jas. Livingsten et al., same; nolle prosequi.
U. S. vs. James Joyce et al., same; nolle prosequi as to Gose, verdict guilty as to others and bench warrant.
U. S. vs. Smith Cox, assault and battery; under advisement.

The following business was transacted Saturday:

CIRCUIT COURT.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Edward Berry. This is an indictment found in the Fayette Circuit Court against the defendant, Edward Berry, a negro, charging an assault and attempted rape on Sarah Haskell, a white woman. The defendant filed his petition in the Fayette Circuit Court, and moved a transfer of the case to the United States Court by virtue of the civil rights bill, which was accordingly done. The defendant appeared and pleaded not guilty. Jury and verdict not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. He has been in prison two years and five months.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Charley Cursoe, assaulting Gabe Blanton. Defendant filed a plea of former conviction, alleging that he had been convicted in the Police Court of Versailles, Ky., for the same offense. The plea was held to be good, and the defendant discharged.
U. S. vs. Smith Cox, assaulting Alex. Avery, a negro; jury, and verdict guilty—judgment one cent and costs.
U. S. vs. Wellington Warren, distilling without paying special tax; jury, and verdict guilty and bench warrent issued.
U. S. vs. Bryan Faurin, same offense; nolle pros.
U. S. vs. Franklin Todd, on criminal charge; discharged.
U. S. vs. Ben. Pickerill, distilling without paying special tax; judgment for $100 fine and costs, and defendant committed until same is paid.
U. S. vs. J. Hop Price; continued until 9th day of November next.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

PETITIONS FILED.

W. B. Caldwell and Ann Augusta Caldwell, his wife; John Carpenter and Mary E. Carpenter, his wife; J. Lawrence Smith and Sarah Julia Smith, his wife; the said wives being the only residuary devisees and heir-at-law of James Guthrie, deceased, and their husbands being executors of the last will of said Guthrie, deceased, and Grandison Spratt, plaintiffs, vs. the city of Louisville, defendant; petition in equity.

The petition states that, by an act passed by the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved March 18, 1870, entitled "An act authorizing the closing up of Portland avenue from Twelfth street to Monroe street, and the conveyance thereof, by and with the consent of the General Council in Louisville," the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court was empowered to close up and declare closed that part of the street known as Portland avenue extending from the west side of Twelfth street to the south side of Monroe street, &c.

Plaintiffs state that a resolution passed the City Council, approved September 27, 1870, which consented that plaintiffs might proceed in the Louisville Chancery Court to have that part of Portland avenue, from Twelfth to Monroe street, closed and conveyed to plaintiffs or either of them, upon payment to the city of $1,800, and the opening by plaintiffs of an alley between Monroe and High streets, west from Twelfth crossing, all of which plaintiffs aver they have done. Wherefore they ask that certain described portions of said ground be closed and conveyed to certain of plaintiffs and for all other relief.

DECREES.

The following decrees were rendered Friday:
Victor Stoltz's adm'r vs. Victor Stoltz's heirs. Report and supplemental report of Court confirmed, and decree to sell real estate to pay amount of debt reported.
J. H. M. Morris vs. D. Dicketts, &c. Demurrer to fifth paragraph of answer sustained.
J. L. C. Matthew vs. Catharine Hynes Smith. Motion to draw $400 allowed.
Paul Villier vs. A. Rammers and Geo. Mulliken. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.
Lizzie Daily vs. Wm. Daily; suit for divorce upon the ground of abandonment. Decree for plaintiff.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted Friday:
Board of Trustees of the Public Schools vs. the General Council and A. W. R. Harris; motion for mandamus assigned to October 27th; demurrer of defendant and plaintiffs' exceptions thereto filed.
Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company vs. John B. Ford; assigned to December 5th.
Boes & Lucking vs. Christ. Doerr et al; ordered that execution issue against each defendant.
Mrs. B. Kloppel vs. Stephen Evear, dismissed settled.
A. J. Johnson vs. J. H. Marshall, et al. Defendant Hahn moved to set aside the order submitting the motion for a judgment against said Hahn, to which plaintiff objected. Hahn moved to file amended answer, to which plaintiff objected.
Wm. Stewart vs. Josephine Lawrence, assigned to 7th of December.
T. J. Parker vs. — Hertz; judgment for plaintiff for $162 damages.
Jno. Louth vs. B. Marks & Co., assigned to December 7th.
Walter & Struck vs. Peter Pfeiffer; J. W. Keas vs. Isaac Collins; M. V. Brown vs. Henry Hikes, &c., were severally assigned to December 7th.
Pearson & Meddis vs. Edwin Morris; dismissed settled.
G. N. McCallum vs. Smith, Sturgeon & Co.; assigned to December 23d.
F. Murgen vs. G. Detweiler et al.; assigned to the 25th day of November.
New Haven Folding Chair Company vs. W. C. Moore; judgment for plaintiff for $107 83.
J. Dixon Brown & Co. vs. Thos. McDermott; assigned to December 8.
Jas. Anderson vs. R. Ten Broeck; assigned to December 15.
Alex. Barret vs. Lewis Rehm; assigned to November 21.
David Bloomer vs. John Fisher; leave granted to withdraw note sued on this action.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thomas vs. Cabell, Adair; affirmed.
Burton, &c., vs. Lewis, Adair; affirmed.
Curry's adm'r vs. Bryant's adm'r, Adair; affirmed.
Shuck vs. Shuck, Lou. Chancery; reversed.
Foreman, &c., vs. Murphy, &c., Nelson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Barker vs. Hundly et al., Fayette; affidavit and notice filed, and motion to set aside sale under execution.
Alexander vs. Haggard, Cumberland;
White vs. Gabbert, Daviess;
Cate vs. Rouse, Daviess;
Jackson, &c., vs. Lewis, Daviess; submitted on briefs.
Lightfoot vs. Young, &c., Breckinridge;
White vs. Small, Daviess;
White vs. Ferguson, Daviess; continued until next term.
Hawkins, &c., vs. Henning, &c., Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. John E. Newman for appellant, and submitted.
Miller, &c., vs. Edwards, &c., Louisville Chancery; argued by General John M. Harlan for appellants.

An Interesting Case—Resulting Trusts and Mortgages—Estoppel and Sale Bonds.

Faris and wife, vs. Dunn, &c. } From Garrard.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Prior to 1852 William Hoskins owned his home tract of 500 acres of land, in Garrard county, seven slaves, and corresponding personalty. Being old and somewhat embarrassed by advancements to most of his children, he sold the land in that year to his son-in-law, "Dick" Robinson, who sold to John S. Hoskins, and he to William A. Hoskins, who resold to said Robinson, to whom the legal title was conveyed, on condition that the original vendor's daughter, Eliza Hoskins, now Faris, who had lived with her parents, and never been advanced, should have one hundred acres of the land or its equivalent, $10,000. Her mother refused to relinquish dower unless that provision should be made, and finally did so in consideration of that plighted lien for her daughter. The daughter, preferring another one-hundred-acre-tract in sight, her father purchased it for her, and paid for it with her money paid over by Robinson as agreed, and, without her consent, had the legal title conveyed to himself, which, when informed thereof, she urged him to convey to her, but he deferred it to his will, assuring her that her title should in that way be secured. He then (1852) put her in possession of it, where she has resided ever since. In 1859, her father becoming indebted $8,000 on account of his son, Wm. A., mortgaged two slaves and her home to Dunn, Richardson, and Dick Robinson, for their undertaking to pay the debt. She did not consent to the mortgage of her land, and her father resisted it until overcome by the persuasion of the mortgagees. Her father died in 1862, and afterwards her mother, and in 1866 she intermarried with Faris, the appellant.

In 1868 the mortgagees brought suit to foreclose the mortgage, which, as to her land, Eliza resisted. A sale of the land was, however, decreed, and she at that sale, to prevent embarrassment, and advised by her brother William, bought the land for the amount of the debt, and executed bonds, with William as her surety, and this is an appeal from a judgment enforcing said bonds.

Held—Appellant, Eliza, for not only a good but a valuable consideration is entitled to the land under a valid and available resulting trust. Such right would be clear at common law, and as she does not appear to have consented to the conveyance of the legal title to her father, and he disregarded the trust by that nominal conveyance, sec. 21, chapter 20, revised statutes does not affect her equitable right as recognized and protected by the modern common law, against purchasers with notice of it; but section 21 excepts and saves it. Robinson, as one of the mortgagees, being also a party to the trust, had indisputable and conclusive notice of all the facts from which the trust resulted; and though not necessary, the other mortgagees had presumptive notice. They all took the mortgage, therefore, subject to her prior and still subsisting equity, which, combined with her long possession under a verbal contract not void, would be a complete defense against them, even if not enforcible as a trust had they been in the adverse possession and she as plaintiff had sued them. She is not estopped by bidding for the land and executing the bonds for the price. She bid for only what was beneficially her own, and thereby did the mortgagees, who knew that they had no right to sell her land, no harm.

Her bonds were therefore executed without any binding consideration, and are held on an implied trust of revocation by her volition. Releasing her from the bond, and thereby devolving the whole obligation on her co-obligor, Wm. A. Hoskins, will do no injustice to him or to the mortgagees.

As William A. Hoskins owed his father at much at least as the amount due on the mortgage as between appellant Eliza and himself he should not complain if the whole burden of the sale bonds be put on him. Appellant Eliza should be released from the sale bonds, and is entitled to [illegible] a conveyance of the hundred-acre tract to her to be held by her in fee simple, unencumbered by the [illegible] consideration, and the payment of the bonds should be settled by an ulterior litigation between the mortgagees and executor on the one side, and William A. Hoskins on the other.

Satisfaction of a Debt—Recourse Against the Assignor, Without Execution Returned, Nulla Bona.

Tucker vs. Fogle } From Marion.

AFFIRMED OCT. 13—LINDSEY, JUDGE.

In May, 1865, Fogle sold and conveyed to Tucker twenty-seven acres of land for $2,500, secured, to be paid by the assignment to Fogle by Tucker of a note on Crowdus for $4,200, which note Fogle was to collect and apply to the payment of the $2,500 debt, and pay over the balance to Tucker. A lien was also reserved on the land. Fogle soon afterward obtained judgment on the $4,200 note, and execution thereon was levied on the interest of Crowdus, in two tracts of land, and the same was sold for an amount sufficient to satisfy the entire judgment, the purchasers executing bonds as required by law. In December, 1865, Bannister sued Crowdus and others, alleging that Crowdus had conveyed certain property for the purpose of preferring creditors, in contemplation of insolvency, etc. This petition was sustained, and the court disregarded the sale made under the execution in favor of Fogle, and caused the lands so taken and sold to be resold, and applied the proceeds to the payment of the debts proved against the estate of Crowdus. This judgment was on appeal affirmed, and the bonds given by the purchasers at the execution sale were cancelled. Fogle's claim was duly presented and proved in the suit of Bannister against Crowdus, and he received thereon assets sufficient to reduce his claim against Tucker to $794; and to recover this amount and enforce his lien he has brought this suit. Tucker answered that the acceptance of the sale bonds, &c., satisfied Fogle's execution, and extinguished all claim against him or the land, and as there had been no return of *nulla bona* on any execution against Crowdus, no action could be maintained against him as assignor. A demurrer to the answer was sustained.

Held.—As the title to the land sold under execution failed, it was proper that Fogle, and not the purchasers at the execution sale, should bear the loss, especially as his real loss was only his failure to secure an advantage over the other creditors of Crowdus. And as this attempt was made in the interest of Tucker, as well as himself, it would be manifestly unjust to hold Fogle responsible to Tucker for its failure, and Fogle's claim was not extinguished by the acceptance of the sale bonds.

Ordinarily no action can be maintained on an assignment until the assignee has obtained judgment, and has his execution returned *nulla bona*; but this rule is not inflexible. Here the assignee was intercepted by the court while using legal diligence, and the judgment of the court was more conclusive evidence of the insolvency of the debtors than a return of no property found has ever been regarded. All the estate, both legal and equitable, was subjected to the payment of the debts, and no diligence on the part of Fogle could have enabled him to realize a cent more than he received in the distribution made by the court. Fogle's failure, therefore, to have execution issued and returned *nulla bona*, is in this suit against assignor no defense.

Action to Recover for Clothing, Nursing, and Boarding—Will Until Probated not Evidence Except for Certain Purposes.

Thomas and wife vs. Arthur's adm'r. } From Lewis.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Arthur lived about thirteen years in the family of the appellants, his son-in-law and daughter, and may have been clothed and nursed by them, there being no express contract for compensation. This is a suit to recover payment from his estate. The affidavit appended to the claim states that they hold a claim against the estate evidenced by a written contract for $1,000, payable to the daughter. The contract is as follows: "I do hereby give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret (wife of Roland Thomas) the sum of $1,000 as a consideration for all her many services rendered me in my age and infirmity, the said sum to be paid to her out of my estate by my heirs." It is signed by him with two witnesses. The answer admitted the boarding, but denied the alleged contract, alleging that the old man had certain property which aided in maintaining him; that the daughter performed only a filial duty in caring for him, and that the writing was fraudulently procured when he was incompetent. After proving on the trial that the old man lived with them thirteen years and had been clothed and nursed, having some property, appellants offered the writing, not as a will or a contract, but only as an acknowledgment which might imply a liability to some extent. The court refused to admit it and instructed the jury to find against them.

Held—Section 1, article 3, chapter 99, Revised Statutes, requires an express contract for board in such cases; but it does not apply to clothing or nursing, for which there may be an implied contract. The rejected paper is not a contract nor an acknowledgment of any express contract. It is only a *quasi* testamentary gift made in consideration of the daughter's services and attentions, and, never having been probated, it could not be collaterally admitted for any legitimate purpose. (Section 29, chapter 106, Revised Statutes.) But it may be admitted as legal evidence for some purposes. It does not imply any express contract but constructively repudiates that presumption. But it may admit clothing or nursing which would *pro tanto* imply a contract not required by the statute to be express. However slightly it may do this, it was for that sole purpose admissible for the consideration of the jury.

Judge Peters dissents.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending October 14, 1870:

Elvira Walton to Kate Ruth, north side Green, between Shelby and Campbell, 19 by 97 feet	$900 00
Phil. Lee to Josephine Owens, east side Eighteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut, 21 by 105 feet	1,200 00
Thomas Slevin to A. W. Hughes, south side Chestnut street, between Clay and Shelby, 25 by 200 feet	2,350 00
Martin E. Steele to John Steele, north side Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 32 by 161 feet	825 00
Charles B. Seidell to Catharine Ziegler, Second street, south of D street, 50 by 180 feet	3,500 00
R. Munz to Leonard Osman, Spring street, 50 by — feet, lot 7 in square 3, Guthrie's Eastern Enlargement	350 00
John White to John Zeller, north side Roseline street, between Clay and Shelby, 100 by 1?2 feet	2,450 00
Henning & Speed to Michael Finn, Bardstown avenue, 60 by 180 feet, Henning & Speed's Highland Addition	1,200 00
Same to Jacob Young, Bardstown avenue, 30 by 180 feet, same addition	600 00
Same to Daniel Youse, Bardstown avenue, 30 by 180 feet, same addition	600 00
Henry Behn to Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Broadway, between Wenzel and Campbell streets, 19 8-12 by — feet	800 00
John C. Dichlman to F. Altman, Kentucky and Preston streets, 50 by 160 feet	4,800 00
Ch. F. Bierach to John Dontas, Kentucky street, 30 by 185 feet, lot 21, Southgate & Moore's addition	1,000 00
Sarah A. Ellis to P. Joyes, east side Second street, between Green and Walnut, 30 by 210 feet	5,350 00
E. A. Preu to Margaret Weber, Pirtle street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, 25 by 75 feet	380 00
W. L. Prather to Wm. Hughes, 44 acres and 5 poles in Jefferson county, Ky	5,250 00
A. A. Seaton to Wm. H. Ragland, 121 acres and 2 roods in Jefferson county Ky	7,230 00
A. Harris to Morris, Southwick & Co. and G. B. Shields, 79 98-100 acres on First and Brook streets, near House of Refuge	50,000 00
Hite B. Henry to John Steele, southeast corner of Madison and Twenty-second streets, 35 by 125 feet	1,587 20
Same to M. E. Steele, Twenty-second street, between Madison and Chestnut, 30 by 85 feet	450 00
John Colgan to George A. Newman, Fifth and Walnut streets, 51 by 94 feet	4,500 00
A. Barnett, commissioner, to Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, 2 46 100 acres, on Seventh-street road	6,238 00
L. Esseman to Jacob Lang, Market, between Campbell and Wenzel, 30 by 200 feet	4,000 00
R. D. Hobbs to Geo. W. Irving, south side Chestnut, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, 30 by 160 feet	1,626 65
F M. Metcalfe to Richard Isaacs, Jacob street, between Jackson and Hancock, 30 by 180 feet	1,200 00
R. W Marriner to J. D. Allen, Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 25 by 151 feet	10,000 00
H. C. Morton to Wm. M. Pratt, Broadway, between Brook and Floyd streets, 50 by 200 feet	8,925 00
M. Gibbons to Joseph Specht, Spring street, 18 9-12 feet; lot 4, square No. 5, Guthrie's Eastern Enlargement	6,000 00
A. Wellisch to Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Brent street, 86 feet by —	1,965 00
I. Henderson to Daniel F. Roberts, Pocahontas street, 500 by 150 feet, and on Powhatton street, 250 by 150 feet	5,000 00
Amanda F. Leatherman to Jane Rudy, lot No. 47, Jeffersontown, Jefferson county, Ky	1,500 00

OBITUARY.

Wm. E. Hughes.

One by one our loved ones go before us to the spirit-land. It seems but the other day that we parted with the friend whose name heads this article. Then he was in full health and buoyant in spirit, as he was about to seek his new home. Now he lies cold and stark, and his better part has found the realities of another and, we believe, a better world. For him we dare not repine, but for the loved ones who now sorrow for his loss we can but feel the profoundest sympathy. To them, as to all, he was gentle, good and kind. They have lost an honest, earnest, zealous man, who made home happy, and to whom all the better feelings of their natures outwent in sincerity of love and devotion. His history is too well written in the hearts of the community to need mention here. Truly Death is a sad monster. His presence, as he goes about touching one after another with his icy finger, making the veins to curdle and the eyes to close forever, is ever bitter and mournful to some of our race. Heart-strings are breaking, and eyes "all unused to the melting mood" are shedding bitter tears and the voice of lamentation is loud and long. Alas! the only balm for hearts so wounded is prescribed by the Allwise, the potion mingled by the Alljust, and the draught given by the Allkind One. There is no more beautiful and cheering idea than that those who are so mysteriously taken away from us here are borne to brighter and higher duties in another world; that our dear friends must go to God, for "He hath need of them." In other times we may smile at consolation from such a source, but in the hour of bereavement it is the only one whence we can derive a soothing and cheerful consolation. And, as such, smiling through these bitter tears, let us receive it.

A Man Commits Suicide to Avoid Typhoid Fever.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CONCORDIA, KY., Oct. 15.

On the morning of the 14th inst. Mr. W. H. Fitch, a resident of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself through the neck with a double-barrel shot-gun. The entire contents of one barrel entered his neck immediately under the chin, passing through the windpipe. He left no word to show any cause for the act. He had been sick for some days, with symptoms of typhoid fever, and the night on which he committed the act was very restless and talked wildly; and between twelve and one o'clock his wife went to the drug store to get some medicine, and while she was in the drug store heard the report of the gun. When she got home, which was not five minutes later, he was lying across the bed lifeless. The gun was lying on the floor, one barrel empty and the other cocked, as if he intended to discharge both barrels.

P. M.

FUNERAL OF LEE.

The Ceremonies at Lexington on Saturday—An Immense Gathering.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

[Lexington, Va., (15th) Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

This is a bright and beautiful day, in sad contrast to the feelings of our stricken people, but a fit emblem of the eternal sunlight in which the pure spirit of our noble chieftain now basks.

At early dawn delegations from Staunton and the surrounding country began to arrive, and up to 12 o'clock the people continued to pour in until there was—despite the fact that the washing away of bridges cut off many of the people who would most gladly have been here—the largest crowd ever assembled in Lexington.

All classes come to do honor to our lost hero. His old soldiers who followed him so cheerfully in the darkest hours of the Confederate struggles, the professors of the college whom he ever treated with such marked consideration; the students to whom he was in every sense a loving father and unexampled guide; the Faculty and corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in whose welfare and success he ever manifested so lively an interest; the sovereign representatives of his native, loved Virginia; the citizens of the town and country, whom he honored with his last days; in fact every class, young and old, rich and poor, white and black, turned out to do him honor—for he was the friend of all—with a punctuality which would have been pleasant to the great hero, if living.

The following was observed as the order of the procession:

Music, escort of honor, consisting of officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, chaplain and other clergy, hearse and pall-bearers, Gen. Lee's horse, the attending physician, trustees and faculty of Washington College, dignitaries of the State of Virginia, visitors and faculty of Virginia Military Institute, other representative bodies and distinguished visitors, the alumni of Washington College, citizens, cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and the students of Washington College as a guard of honor.

At 10 o'clock precisely the procession was formed on the college grounds, in front of the president's house, and moved down Washington street, up Jefferson street to the Franklin Hall, thence to Main street, where it was joined, in front of the hotel, by the Representatives of the State of Virginia and other representative bodies in their order, and by the organized body of the citizens in front of the court-house. The procession then moved by the road to the Virginia Military Institute, where it was joined by the visitors, faculty, and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in their respective classes. The procession was closed by the students of Washington College as a guard of honor, and they moved up through the institute and college grounds to the chapel.

The procession was halted in front of the chapel, when the cadets of the Institute and students of Washington College were marched through the college chapel, past the remains, and were afterward drawn up in two bodies on the south side of the chapel. The remainder of the procession then proceeded into the chapel, and were seated under the direction of the Marshals. The gallery and side blocks were reserved for ladies. As the procession moved off to a solemn dirge by the Institute band, the bells of the town began to toll, and the institute battery fired minute guns, which was kept up during the whole exercises. In front of the National Hotel the procession was joined by the Committee of the Legislature, consisting of Colonel W. H. Taylor, Colonel Ed. Pendleton, W. L. Reddick, Major A. M. Kelley, George Walker, S. S. Turner, H. Bower, T. P. Jackson and Marshal Harger; the delegation from the city of Staunton, headed by Col. Bolivar Christian, and other prominent citizens, Col. C. S. Venable, Chairman of the Faculty, and a committee of students from the University, and perhaps others.

It is of course understood that there would have been large numbers of other delegations but for the known inaccessibility of our town, now rendered much more than usually so by the breaking up of railroads and the washing away of the bridges on our country roads, and the short notice which the country had of the funeral. Gen. Bradley T. Johnston was in command of the soldier guard of honor, aided by Col. J. K. Edmonson, Col. R. T. Maury and Maj. J. B. Dorman. Capt. J. J. White, Professor in the college, was chief marshal. It was remarked that the different bodies which joined in the procession mingled into each other, and that among the Boards of Professors of the Institute, the faculties, students and cadets, the Legislative committee, the delegations, and even the clergy, there were many who might with equal propriety have joined the soldier guard of honor, for they, too, had followed the standard of Lee in the days that "tried men's souls." Along the streets the buildings were all appropriately draped, and crowds gathered on the corners and in the balconies to see the procession pass. Not a flag floated above the horizon, and nothing was seen that looked like an attempt at display. Old soldiers wore their ordinary citizen's dress with a single black ribbon in the lappel of their coats; and "Traveler," led by two old soldiers, had the simple trappings of mourning. The Virginia Military Institute was the very last draped, and from its turrets hung at half mast and draped in mourning the flags of all of the States of the late Southern Confederacy. When the procession reached the Institute and passed the corpse, the cadets, drawn up in line as the guard of honor, presented arms as the heroes passed.

When it reached the chapel, where an immense throng had assembled, the students and cadets, about six hundred and fifty strong, marched into the left door and aisle, past the remains and out by the right aisle and door to their appropriate place. The rest of the procession then filed in, the family appropriately joined by Drs. Barton and Madison, the attending physicians, and Col. W. H. Taylor, and C. S. Venable, members of the General's staff during the war, occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit and the clergy, of whom a number were present. The faculty of the college and the faculty of the institute had places on the platform. The coffin was literally covered with flowers and evergreens, while the front of the drapery thrown over it was decked with crosses of evergreens and immortelles.

Rev. Mr. Pendleton, the long intimate personal friend of General Lee, his Chief of Artillery during the war, and his pastor for the past five years, read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church. No sermon was preached, and nothing said besides the simple service, in accordance with the known wish of General Lee. After the funeral services were concluded in the chapel, the body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception, and the concluding services were read by the chaplain from the bank on the southern side of the chapel in front of the vault.

The pall-bearers were Judge F. T. Anderson, David E. Moore, senior Trustees of the College; Commodore M. F. Maury, Captain J. M. Brooks, Professor J. Randolph Lucker, Professors of Washington College; William M. Prather, Edmund P. Clarke, students of Washington College; Captain J. C. Bonde, Captain J. P. Moore, soldiers C. S. A.; William G. White, James G. Steele, citizens of Lexington. There was sung in the chapel the 124th hymn of the Episcopal collection, and after the coffin was lowered into the vault, the congregation sung, with fine effect, the grand old hymn—

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

The vault is constructed of brick, lined with cement. The top just reaches the floor of the library, and will be double capped with white marble, on which is the simple inscription, "Robert Edmund Lee, born January 19, 1807, died October 12, 1870." The burial case is one of Fisk's patent metalic caskets, handsomely mounted with silver, and lined with white silk.

After the funeral the soldiers were marched to the court-house, and there unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, By the officers and soldiers of the former Confederate army, now assembled, that we have followed the body of our beloved General to the tomb with inexpressible sorrow; the last sad rites are over, and as we venerated and loved him in life, we ardently desire to guard his sacred dust. Here at the home of his adoption, in the edifice reared by himself and dedicated to the service and worship of his God, may his remains be permitted to sleep until the awakening, which shall clothe them in robes of immortality.

"Resolved, That with the utmost deference for their feelings we ask leave to present to Mrs. Lee and her family this token of love, and desire that to us, his neighbors and friends, and the authorities of his college, may be granted the favor and honor of preserving and watching his sepulcher.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting communicate copies of these and our former resolutions to Mrs. Lee."

And thus have ended the funeral obsequies of the foremost man in all the earth.

Last Hours of the Departed Soldier.

[Lexington Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

Your correspondent has taken especial pains to obtain from his physicians, Drs. Barton and Madison, a full and accurate statement of Gen. Lee's illness and death. The remote and real cause was the long continuance of depressing influences incident to the crushing responsibilities which were upon him during the last year of the war, the disastrous termination of the struggle in [illegible] cause he so dearly loved, and the afflictions of his native South since the surrender. As he saw his little army gradually melt away before the countless hosts opposed to them, and compelled to yield at last to overwhelming numbers and resources—as he witnessed the sufferings of his "poor boys," as he was accustomed to call them, and thought of the condition of their families and of the South—as his mails have been every day since flooded with the most piteous letters from maimed soldiers, or from the widows and orphans of the noble men who followed him, he has borne a calm exterior and struggled for the good of his State and of the South with a heroism surpassing any which he ever displayed on the field of battle; but the very fibers of his great heart have been gradually wearing away, until they have at last broken, and the vital spark has fled. Both of his eminent physicians concur in the opinion that General Lee has died rather from moral than physical causes—that his physical development was well nigh perfect, and that there was no merely physical reason why he might not have lived for years to come. The immediate cause of his death was, in the opinion of his physicians, "mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, never proceeded as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death."

On Wednesday, September 28, he was more than usually busy. After attending chapel service, as he always did, he spent the whole morning attending to various matters connected with the interests of the college. At 4 o'clock p. m. he went to a meeting of the vestry of his church, over which he presided. Matters of great importance to the interests of the church were under consideration, and the meeting was protracted for three hours. Returning home just in time for tea, he was sitting at the table with his family, when he was suddenly attacked, and became apparently speechless, and incapable of motion. The next morning he rallied, and, as there were no decisive indications of paralysis or of apoplexy, it was hoped that the attack would prove nothing more serious than a temporary nervous prostration. All of the indications seemed favorable to his recovery until last Monday. He spoke but little, and that only in answer to questions concerning his physical condition. But this showed that he had recovered the power of speech. His intellect seemed entirely clear, and he gave most unmistakable evidences that while he lay for the most part in a stupor, to which the medicines given him no doubt largely contributed, he was, when aroused, entirely conscious. He seemed so much better on Saturday that Dr. Madison playfully said to him, "General, you must make haste and get up from this bed. Traveler is getting lazy and you must make haste and give him the exercise he needs." The General fixed his eyes steadily upon him and shook his head very emphatically, as if to indicate that he did not expect to ride Traveler again.

On Monday he became suddenly worse, and, despite the best efforts of as fine medical skill as the country affords and the fervent prayers of anxious hearts, he gradually sunk, until yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, when he breathed his last. The nature of his illness was such that there was no opportunity for protracted conversation with him, and he uttered no words which can be seized on for sensational reports of his last hours. He was stricken at the post of duty. He fell with the harness on, and his calm, quiet death is a fit termination of his noble life. We need no "last words" of Robert E. Lee. His deeds belong to history, while his life of devoted, unostentatious piety and his firm and living trust in Jesus as his personal Redeemer give unmistakable evidence that he now wears a crown of fadeless glory and has indeed entered upon that "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

[Lexington Cor. New York Tribune.]

The facts in regard to the last illness of General Lee, as I obtain them from those about him in his last hours, are substantially these: On Wednesday, September 28th, he was at Washington College and about the streets diligently attending to the duties of the Presidency. During the afternoon he presided at a meeting of the vestry of the church in which he was a communicant. Thence he went home, partook of a light tea, and, while sitting surrounded by his family, he was attacked with stupor, becoming speechless, and so continuing during the night. In the morning he seemed better, and hopes were entertained that it was only a slight indisposition from nervous prostration.

He continued apparently to improve until Monday last, but spoke very little, and that only in reply to questions as to how he felt. He did not seem as confident of recovery as his physicians and friends. His intellect, however, was without a cloud, and he gave many signs that he knew what was going on around him. On Saturday Dr. Madison addressed him cheerfully, remarking: "General, you must make haste and get well, for Traveler (his favorite horse) is getting lazy, and you must give him some exercise." The only reply was a shake of the sick man's head, accompanied by a look that said as plainly as words could say, that he had no hope of engaging again in out-door recreation.

Monday found the General worse, and though his sudden demise was not anticipated, it was thought best to telegraph for his sons, Gen. Fitzhugh, Gen. Custis, and Capt. Robert Lee, to come to his bedside. Before the message reached them their father was dead. He died at 9½ o'clock on Monday morning. The physicians who attended him in his last moments say that the remote cause of his death was long-continued depressing influences incident to responsibilities resting upon him during the last year of the war, the disastrous termination of the struggle in which all his energies were enlisted, and the afflictions of the South since the surrender of the rebel armies.

What he has gone through with since few can know who have not seen how he has been burdened with the sorrows of the whole people, who seemed to look to him as a father. He has borne a calm exterior, but the very fibers of his heart have been wearing away by degrees, until at last they have broken, and the vital spark has fled. His physicians concur in the opinion that he died rather from mental than physical causes, declaring that his physical development was almost perfect, and that there was no merely physical reason why he should not have lived many years longer. The immediate cause of his death, however, was, they say, "Mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, did not proceed as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death."

JUSTICE TO LEE.

A Clear and Beautiful Note from the Independent Press of the North.

WORDS WITH HEARTS IN THEM.

[From the New York Herald]

Here in the North, forgetting that the time was when the sword of Robert Edmund Lee was drawn against us—forgetting and forgiving all the years of bloodshed and agony—we have long since ceased to look upon him as the Confederate leader, but have claimed him as one of ourselves; have cherished and felt proud of his military genius as belonging to us; have recounted and recorded his triumphs as our own; have extolled his virtues as reflecting honor upon us—for Robert Edmund Lee was an American, and the great nation which gave him birth would be to-day unworthy of such a son if she regarded him lightly.

Never had mother a nobler son. In him the military genius of America was developed to a greater extent than ever before. In him all that was pure and lofty in mind and purpose found lodgment. Dignified without presumption, affable without familiarity, he united all those charms of manners which made him the idol of his friends and his soldiers, and won for him the respect and admiration of the world. Even as, in the days of his triumph, glory did not intoxicate, so when the dark clouds swept over him adversity did not depress. From the hour that he surrendered his sword at Appomattox to the fatal autumn morning he passed among men noble in his quiet simple dignity, displaying neither bitterness nor regret over the irrevocable past. He conquered us in misfortune by the grand manner in which he sustained himself, even as he dazzled us by his genius when the tramp of his soldiers resounded through the valleys of Virginia.

And for such a man we are all tears and sorrow to-day. Standing beside his grave men of the South and men of the North can mourn with all the bitterness of four years of warfare erased by this common bereavement. May this unity of grief—this unselfish manifestation over the loss of the Bayard of America—in the season of dead leaves and withered branches which this death ushers in, bloom and blossom like the distant coming spring into the flowers of a heartier accord!

Very Small Indeed.

Under the above head the New York Herald of Friday has the following article:

The death of General Robert E. Lee has impressed the public throughout the entire country with general feelings of regret. Old prejudices and party bitterness, if any remained up to this time, seem to have been forgotten at the announcement of his demise. The State of Virginia, now loyal and Republican, proposes to give him a public funeral. The Governor addressed a message to the Legislature to this effect, which was at once responded to by a unanimous approval, and committees of both Houses were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. All the cities of the South were wrapped in mourning for a great public citizen, cultivated, highly gifted, Christian gentlemen, who, if he erred—and no one believes that he erred consciously—survived the error, lived a noble, dignified life, and died in union with the whole people. Was it not a very small business, then, for the Collector of Savannah to cause the flag on the custom-house there, which, in unison with the feeling of the community, was placed at half-staff yesterday, to be hoisted to its original position? Collector Robb telegraphed the information to Secretary Boutwell, alleging that the mark of respect to the dead was paid by his deputies without consulting him, and stating that much bad feeling existed among citizens at his conduct.

Secretary Boutwell approved the conduct of the Collector, for which he may not be blamable, assuming that the honor was intended to be paid to General Lee as commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies; but it does not appear that this is the case either in Savannah or anywhere else. Gen. Lee was a great citizen of America, whom his own people especially had learned to honor. Mr. Robb might have shut his eyes to that flag at half-staff and not bothered the Secretary about it. It is such very small matters that keep up the acerbity which every honest man in the republic desires to see abandoned.

A FINANCIAL SENSATION.

The Calvert Failure at Bowling Green.

[From the Bowling Green Democrat.]

The most interesting topic of discussion in this city, during the past week, has been the unexpected assignment, made for the benefit of creditors, by Mr. Calvert, the well-known cashier of the Bank of Bowling Green. This financial failure has proved to be an extensive one, affecting the pockets of many citizens of this and adjoining counties. It is the culmination of a series of speculations in cotton, gold and tobacco, running through several preceding years. No man in this community enjoyed to a larger degree than Mr. Calvert the implicit confidence of money-holders and money-lenders, and the shock to business circles following this assignment was, for the moment, both startling and fearful. The directors of the bank have employed the services of Mr. Duncan, of Louisville, an expert, to traverse the books of the bank, and he is now closely engaged in that work. The assignees of Mr. Calvert have called for all the claims against him, and a full inventory of his assets and liabilities is being carefully prepared, and will be made public as soon as it can be completed. In general terms we are enable to state that Mr. Calvert's assets will approach $330,000. His liabilities will reach not less than $320,000.

He abstracted from the bank $160,000 of special deposits and $60,000 of bank funds. Suits are likely to be brought against the bank by special depositors, which will test the question whether or not the bank can be held liable in the premises. A radical difference of opinion prevails among lawyers here on this important legal question. The excitement growing out of this failure has well nigh subsided in the community, but all are awaiting with anxiety the final issue of the affair.

CITY FEATURES.

Fifth-street Residence at auction this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell a desirable family dwelling, located on Fifth street between Green and Walnut. The owner having removed to the country is determined to sell.

A Word of Advice. Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup in another column.

Attend the Sale of Fifth-street residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

The Wholesale Trade will find it to their interest to examine the large assortment of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, and black jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Attend the Sale of Fifth-street residence to-day at 4 o'clock by Morris, Southwick & Co.

Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth Street. Every description of mourning and black goods.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

Rubber Jewelry. A splendid assortment of rubber jet and imitation jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 118 Main street.

Strange Story Concocted by a Sister and Brother to Conceal a Fatal Accident.

[From the East Saginaw (Mich.) Enterprise].

Sunday the following story became rife here and excited the strongest feelings of horror and indignation. Saturday morning last, while a German named August Gay, and his wife, living about five miles out on the E. S. and Watrousville plank road, were in this city doing some trading, leaving at home three children aged respectively 15, 15, and 2 years of age, the eldest being a girl, three ruffians entered the house and after violating the person of the girl, deliberately shot the little child, who having become frightened had made a loud outcry. The villains, after committing the murder, stole a gun and a crock of butter and fled to the woods. This was the story that was circulated here. Coroner Mauer having been summoned to hold an inquest, he kindly invited us to ride out with him, an invitation we gladly accepted. We arrived there at dusk, and found the body of a very pretty child, two years old, with a hole directly in the center of its little breast not less than three inches in diameter, produced by a gun shot, the weapon having beyond doubt been placed against the child's body when the deed was committed. Now comes the curious portion of the story. When the officers arrived and subjected the girl and boy to a rigid questioning, they were informed that the men, after leaving the house, went in the direction of a swamp near by, whither the officers immediately went, when they discovered tracks in the soft earth made by bare feet. Comparing them with those of the girl they were found to correspond exactly. After a careful search the gun was found in the swamp, as also the crock of butter said to have been taken by the men. Other circumstances conspired to convince the officers that the story of the three men was a trumped-up concern, and by dint of coaxing and threatening the girl was finally made to acknowledge that the story was false in every particular—there had been no men near the house, but that she had taken the gun and the butter and carried them to the swamp, being frightened at what had been done. She still, however, would not say who had killed the child; yet it was apparent to all that the killing must have been purely accidental, but that the children becoming frightened did not know what to do, and concocted the singular story we had first heard. The officers, however, took them in custody and lodged them in jail.

☞ The late Thomas Rippon, chief cashier of the Bank of England, once only, in a service of fifty years, ventured to ask a fortnight's holiday. He left town, but after three days' unhappy ramble he grew moping, and returned to the blissful regions of Threadneedle street to die at his desk.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—Weather clear and pleasant. River two feet six inches and falling slowly. Arrived—Trader. No departures.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—River seven feet one inch and falling. Weather partially clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, October 16.—Weather cloudy and warm with prospects of rain. Mercury 78. River stationary. Port list—Mollie Ragan, from Cairo; Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 9 p. m.; Garry Owen, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 11 p. m.; Evansville, from Bowling Green, 2 p. m. The packets had fair trips. The Owen was full. The Florence Lee, on route from Cairo, broke her other plummer block and cam yokes, and is coming up on one engine. This is her third accident since she came out. The Tom Reese and barges passed down this morning.

CAIRO, Oct. 16.—Emma Floyd, Cairo to Louisville, 10 p. m.; Mollie Able, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; Mollie Grate, Cairo to Louisville, 5 a. m.; John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 7; R. C. Gray, Louisville to Arkansas river, 10; Anna, Louisville to Cairo, 11; E. J. Lockwood, Red river to St. Louis, 11; Thirteenth Era, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 3 p. m.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 5; Mary Miller, Memphis to Evansville, 7; Susie Silver, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7; Lorena, Louisville to New Orleans, 8. River rose two inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Sallie from Arkansas river, Mountaineer from Kansas City, Rob Roy from Keokuk, Belle St. Louis from Memphis. Departed—none. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm with indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—Cloudy. Mercury 65. River falling. Departed—Richmond and Church for New Orleans, and City of Vicksburg for Vicksburg.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD. Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P. M.
7:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 19 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 15, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
On Sunday		5:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH. my1 dtf

USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have [illegible] Mills, cutting annually [illegible] Lumber, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or rough. Also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited. [illegible]

BRIDGE MEN. GOOD top-men and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work short, at St. Charles bridge, St. Charles, Mo. oc1 dtf

BAKERY. ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, [illegible] Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also a fine stock of cakes at wholesale and retail. JOHN OTTO MUNCH

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor No. 68 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts. Is receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS. Has C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. se16 eod3m

STARTLING NEWS! Latest From the Seat of War! The American Invincible! At the Arkansas State Fair, held at Little Rock, the *First Premium* for *best Wood Cooking Stoves* was awarded the *AMERICAN* over all competition after an actual trial in the field. Be sure and purchase a Stove that has never been beaten. BRIDGEFORD & CO. oc16 SuMo&Sa-4tbp

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—BRICK DWELLING—Containing 11 rooms; lot 25x200 feet; situated on southwest corner of Eleventh and Broadway. Apply to J. M. ROGERS, 138 Main st. oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on one third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oc6 dtf

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East Market street, between Floyd and Brook. There is dwelling room over one, and the other could be arranged for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—2 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 120 south side Main, just above Fourth street, also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas, all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main street. se18 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap26 dtf

LOST.

LOST—BOND—$25 REWARD—In this city, one $100 Grayson county R. R. bond, about the 18th of August, 1870. By leaving the said bond at the banking-house of Messrs. Morton & Galt the above reward will be paid. oc15 dtf

LOST—HORSE—From the L. T. Co.'s omnibus stables, corner Ninth and Green streets, 1 light sorrel horse, white hind feet, star in forehead, 15½ hands high, about 7 years old. Any person returning said horse will be suitably rewarded. oc14 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—SMALL WHITE COW—With small red specks on the neck. Any information left at G. Mayers', corner Clay and Chestnut, will be liberally rewarded. W. B. BRIMLEY. oc15 d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With desirable front rooms in a private family. Apply at 181 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut. References exchanged. oc15 d3*

BOARDING—Two nice front rooms, furnished, for single or married persons. Apply at [illegible] Sixth street. oc15 deodtf

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE. FIRST NIGHT OF MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH. ON Monday evening, Oct. 17, 1870, will be acted the thrilling drama of Eustache Baudin. ☞ In rehearsal, Romeo and Juliet, Fantine, Our Mutual Friend, and Fernande.

Weisiger Hall. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, Oct. 17, 18, and 19. NOT MASSACRED AS REPORTED. Still Living, Excelling all Competition. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels Coming from their beautiful and elegant Opera-House, Philadelphia. DOUBLE TROUPE AND BRASS BAND, Composed of 27 Artists, just returning from their grand, extensive California tour, crowned with success and new laurels. Introducing each night all the latest novelties and acme of Minstrelsy. SEE OUR FIFTEEN BIG GUNS: Charles Reynolds, Lewis Benedict, Theodore Jackson, Charles Gleason, W. Ward, Frank Kent, Justine Robinson, J. Fox, John Woolsey, D. Swaebe Vernon, James Koehl, A. Bergeron, Frank Dumont, F. B. Taylor. Most Stupendous Organization in Existence. Read our incomparable programmes. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 and 25 cents. oc15 d4 CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KANSAS AND COLORADO! A TRAIN will leave Louisville on Thursday Morning, Oct. 20, at 7 o'clock, via Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis R. R., from Bridge Depot, in Palace Day Cars, through to St. Louis without change, arriving there at [illegible] same night, for Park's Fort, the Great Buffalo Grounds, situated on the Kansas Pacific Railway, within 300 miles of Denver City! Tickets are on sale to various other points in Kansas at about one fare the round trip, good 45 days. LOUISVILLE TO Kansas City and return ... $33 50; Park's Fort " " ... 47 00. Tickets and full particulars can be had at Ticket Office, corner Third and Main streets, and at Bridge Depot. oc13

GRAND SOCIAL BALL TO BE GIVEN AT ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 19, '70, FOR the benefit of BUTLER SMITH, to enable him to procure an artificial arm. Carpenter's Band will be in attendance. Tickets, $1. oc11 d8*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. $1,500 Stock Dry Goods AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, for cash, French and English merinoes, black and fancy alpacas, lusters, all-wool red, white, and yellow flannels; opera flannel, Crystal Lake flannel, jeans, cassimeres, cloakings, ginghams, prints, cambrics, Swiss muslins, check cambric, full lines knit jackets, Arabs, scarfs and cloaks, all-wool breakfast shawls and double shawls, with a large lot of assorted notions. Sale will continue the entire day. ☞ City and country buyers will find this lot of goods worthy their attention. oc16 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. 1,000 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, woman's, misses', and children's goat, calf, and buff balmorals; men's, boys', and youths' kip brogans; men's balmorals and Congress gaiters; 200 cases men's kip boots. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer. oc16

BY WHARTON & CO. Barber's Shop, Tools and Fixtures. AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green, everything in a well-arranged barber-shop necessary to a complete out-fit, in the best locality for the business in the city. Terms cash. Sale by order of Mrs. Davis. oc16 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Notice. ON MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3½ P. M., I will sell, at public auction, all the personalty, consisting of office furniture, instruments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Isham Talbot, dec'd. Sale will be on Jefferson street, just above Jackson, in the city of Louisville, Ky., in front of the office occupied by said Talbot at the time of his demise. Terms made known on day of sale. oc15 Sa&Mo JNO. J. CALLOWAY, Adm'r.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO. TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 10 A. M., 700 cases boots and shoes, embracing lines men's boots, balmorals, brogans, creoles, &c.; misses' pegged goods, women's serge and pegged balmorals in great variety; children's goods; youths' boots, balmorals, &c. Terms cash. oc16 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, at 9½ A. M., large sales dry goods, notions, caps, hats, &c. Also, at 12 M. each day, largest and best stock of clothing offered this season. FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M., 100 cases boots and shoes. Terms cash. oc16 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. Central Fifth-street Residence AT AUCTION. MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock, that excellent family residence No. 187 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. Contains double parlors, hall, dining-room, pantries and closets, kitchen and servants-rooms, back porches up and down stairs, marbleized mantels in the parlors, 5 chambers, water, gas, &c. Very convenient to make a pleasant and desirable residence. Lot 26x135 to an alley. The owner of this property, having removed to the country, is determined to sell. Terms at sale. oc12 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. Campbell-street Cottage and Lot AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 4 o'clock, that desirable cottage No. 272 Campbell street, between Jefferson and Green. Contains 4 rooms, cellar, cistern, and wash-house, gas, &c. This is a neat little home and good property for investment. Terms day of sale. oc15 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st. Special Sale of Goods Damaged by Collision on Railroad. AT AUCTION. MONDAY MORNING, 17th October, at 9 o'clock, consisting of sugar, coffee, molasses, starch, hardware, hats, furs, books, &c. After which we will offer a desirable lot of new and second-hand furniture. Buyers will bear this sale in mind. oc15 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. Branch House, 56 and 58 Seventh st.

☞ Advertisements on last page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—A gentleman, well qualified, wants a partner with $2,000 cash to start a drug and prescription store in a new location in this city. To a young man wishing to engage in the above business this is a rare chance. Address "Druggist," P. O. Box 45, Louisville, Ky. oc17 d3*

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to find READILY suitable help of any kind desired. HELP, male or female, skilled or unskilled, to find places suited to their ability and wants. Do you want a place? Come to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. oc14 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of good English education and regular habits; prefers the drug business, but will work in any honorable business. Address, with full particulars, S. F. C., this office. oc14 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of good English education, regular habits, and unexceptionable references; prefers clerking, but will work in any honorable business. Address R. D., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper and seamstress. No objection to travel. Address No. 4 East Market street.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a man thoroughly competent, as foreman or superintendent, R. R. bridge building, depot, trestle work, or any public works, carpentering, &c. Address, for ten days, F. & S., Louisville P. O. oc14 d4*

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN—To occupy a pleasant front room, with board, in a small family. Apply at this office. oc14 d3*

WANTED—GUNS—12 or 20 good second-hand double-barrel shot-guns. J. S. DEEN, southwest corner Twelfth and Market sts. oc14 d3

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANDY-MAKERS—At C. G. BLOCK & CO.'S, 163 Market st. oc13 d3

WANTED—Immediately—A No. 1 male cook. Apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. oc13 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—A young man who can furnish unexceptionable references as to moral character and business qualifications, and has an extensive acquaintance in the South, wishes employment in Louisville or Cincinnati as traveling agent for any first-class dry goods, grocery or drug house. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address WALTER H. WALLACE, Atlanta, Ga. oc14 d6*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMMER—The very highest prices paid for a good hand. None other need apply. M'ME F. CERF, 138 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. oc14 d4

WANTED—WHITE NURSE—A girl 14 or 15 years old. Must be thoroughly trustworthy. Apply at J. W. BATCHELOR'S, Fourth street, near Cedar Hill. oc14 d3*

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 314 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. oc14 deodtf

WANTED—DRUG STORE—In a growing country town, where a profitable business can be done. Address A. D. YOUNG care [illegible], Louisville. oc1 dtf

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you need one? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c. Girls find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—5,000 BBLS. APPLES—For distilling purposes. The highest price will be paid. Apply at JOSEPH STEIN'S, Preston-street road.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for our new and superb subscription-book entitled "The Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, or Treasury of Humorous Literature," compiled by the late Wm. E. Burton, the great Comedian; illustrated with 600 sketches and many elegant portraits in steel of world-renowned humorists. Complete in one volume octavo, 1,160 pages. Send for circulars and terms. MOSES WARREN, 80 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MERCER & CO., 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the State, are now offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The Company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, [illegible] desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address E. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE IN PORTLAND—2 story and attic. Lot 100x200, set with choice fruit and shrubbery. Apply at No. 30 Third street, bet. Main and Water. oc15 d3

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 183 Jackson street, bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky. se1 dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant lot or lots taken in part payment. For further information and terms apply at L. E. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 373, between Shelby and Campbell sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—The Falls City Real Estate and Building Association have two new cottages for sale on Seventeenth street, near Grayson. If not sold by the 30th inst. will be for rent. For particulars apply to H. J. LEWIS, at planing-mill, Tenth st.

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—26¼ by 200 ft. south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. se18 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au28 dtf

FOR SALE—200x174 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 60x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph; 100x200 on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run in front of this property. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms, 100x200 feet. Also a lot [illegible] feet on the southeast corner of [illegible] streets. Also a lot [illegible] feet on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and [illegible] streets. Also a lot with a front of [illegible] feet on Eighteenth street, between [illegible] streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 135 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. ap26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNACE SITES—The owners of that valuable property belonging to and known as the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Co., situated in Carter county, Ky., and containing about 8,000 acres of land, a portion of which is heavily timbered land, with abundance of Iron Ore, Limestone, &c., will offer for sale Furnace sites, as follows: Site No. 1 is situated on Buffalo creek, [illegible]

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORIES—The following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Cardsville, Daviess county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle [illegible] pounds. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND STEMMERY, in the city of Henderson, Kentucky—With screws, presses, and all necessary fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid and well-improved farm of [illegible] acres, well stocked, near a railroad, and convenient to Louisville. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] FARM—[illegible]